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THE Gleichen Call

Eleventh Year, No. 23 | GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917 | $1.50 Per Year

Queenstown Bridge Is Being Looked Into

A Live Committee who are Right on the Job Discover Reason for Delay Construction Will Start Soon

At the last meeting held by the Farmers Union several important matters were disposed of, and among other things it was decided to give a harvest dance sometime in October in order to raise money for the U. F. A., for provincial work. A committee was appointed to see the two branches of the Ladies Institute and ask them to co-operate with the Union.

A very strong standing bridge committee was elected at the meeting to watch bridge proceedings and see to it that the "Powers that be", keep things moving on the job. The committee, which was given full power to act and even invade Edmonton if necessary, have already got into action and found out that all the steel and hardware have been shipped from Winnipeg and should be in Cluny pretty soon. While a construction crew, to build the piers is being got together and may be on the job by the time this is in print. The timber for the bridge is still growing in the wilds of British Columbia. It appears that the Vancouver firm, who has had the contract since April 1st, declared that the delay is due entirely on account of a $ 36,000 feet of timber order for the British government, which had to be given preference. However, the order is about completed and so the bridge timber will be next. In the mean time all evil-minded trouble seeking individuals are warned by the committee not to pass any sarcastic remarks on the bridge not being built, election dodges, etc., until further notice.

Harvest is on in full swing and then some. All the crops on stubble, fall plowing and breaking, being the lightest, was cut last week. What on summer fallow having taken a new lease of life since the rain is still green in spots and will fill better than the rest.

Miss A. Lobb, a former teacher in the Pioneer School district, accompanied by a younger sister is visiting friends in the Pioneer School district.

Milo Munroe claims his wheat on Sec. 17 will go at least 45 bushels an acre. What do you know about that?

John Ebie has traded off his Ford for a brand new McLaughlin.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. H. Raeburn of Calgary wishes to inform the ladies of Gleichen and district that in addition to her usual display of first-class millinery she will also have on view a number of ladies smart tailored suits and separate coats for outdoor wear, made in the latest designs, from which models, orders are to be taken.

Do not miss this opportunity of seeing these beautiful suits and coats. You will be advised within a week or two of the exact date of Mrs. Raeburn's visit.

F. L. HEATH & Co.

Miss Mary Hawthorne is spending a vacation at Vancouver.

Claims J. W. Leedy Repealed Bank Law

Editor GLEICHEN CALL.

Dear Sir,—The following appeared in your issue of June 6th, two days before the last Provincial election:

"Kansas Paper Refers to J. W. Leedy

"The following appears in the Oblene Weekly Reflector of Kansas and is produced by special request:

"We notice by a Calgary paper that Mr. J. W. Leedy, ex-governor of Kansas, addressed a meeting of the United Farmers of Alberta on banking and that he said in his speech that he was elected because of the promise to revise the banking laws of Kansas and that he did it. He pointed out that the guarantee law was one of the great features of the law. Mr. Leedy was elected in 1896 and served for two years and the banking act was not passed until thirteen years after Mr. Leedy's election, and he had as much to do with the revising of the banking act as he had with the phases of the moon. He was a financial failure. He moved from Kansas to Alaska and back north of Edmonton. And he is now posing in a Calgary election as a great banking law authority. He was elected as a populist by a three-cornered fluke in Kansas being the Farmer's League candidate, and the League died when Mr. Leedy left."

After the election I corresponded with the banking commissioner of Topeka, Kansas, to see whether your informant or Mr. Leedy were correct, and the following is the reply I received, which speaks for itself:

"Topeka, Kansas July 20,1917

'Mr. John C. Buckley,

"Gleichen, Alta ,Canada.

'Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of July 13th will advise you that we cannot furnish you the 1891 banks and banking act. This act was repealed in 1897, which law became effective March 11th of that year. J. W. Leedy was governor at that time and his term of office extended from January 1897 to January 1899. Trusting that this information will serve you, we are,

"Yours very truly,

"L. A Johnson,

"Assistant Commissioner."

Trusting you will give the same publicity to this matter as you give to the original announcement, I am

Yours truly,

John C. Buckley.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Aug. 24—Red Cross dance.

Aug 25—Red Cross Barn dance at R. M. Mace's farm.

Bouris-Hamburgh will be here again August 30.

Sept. 3—Labor day.

The California Belles are coming soon.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Our Blackfoot Indians are ever progressive. In previous years they sold wild huckle berries at $1 a pail. But house-keepers were considerably surprised the other day when the Indians sak d $3 a pail. When asked to explain the reason for such a big advance they readily replied: "Don't you know that there's a war in Europe?"

Red Cross Dance Friday Night, Aug. 24

Tomorrow night, Friday, another Red Cross dance is to be given in the Gleichen Opera House, when the same excellent musicians who supplied the music for the last two dances will be present, Mrs. Trainor's Four-Piece Orchestra. This fact alone should draw a big crowd.

Messrs. H. Dunn and B. Payne have most generously offered to meet all the expenses in connection with this dance so that every cent taken in will go direct to the funds of the Red Cross.

The admission will be $1 for each gentleman with one lady, and for each extra lady 50 cents will be charged.

The ladies of the Red Cross will serve supper for the small amount of 35c. for each individual and they request all the ladies to send along some of their excellent home-cooking.

All are invited and every person should help as there is at the present time a greater need than ever for the many necessities supplied by the Red Cross.

WEDDING BELLS

At 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, August 21st, the wedding of Miss Edith Elizabeth Jones and Mr Herbert H. Lockyer took place in St. Andrew's Church, Gleichen, Canon Stocken officiating. It was a very quiet wedding, only the immediate relatives and a few friends of the bride being present. The bride's father gave her away, and her sister Miss Emma was bride's maid and her brother Mr. Fred is at man.

The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jones and has lived here most of her life, and is one of our most popular young ladies.

The groom is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and spent a couple of years in Gleichen with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, but left about a year ago for Riverhurst, Sask., where he is accountant in the same institution. While here he made many friends for himself.

The happy young couple left that afternoon for Banff, carrying with them the very best wishes of all for a long, happy and useful life.

And now Carseland has trouble over the location of the bridge. The engineers want to place it near the present ferry, but the farmers object to the heavy up-hill haul and are unanimous in placing it about a mile further up the river. They have had an engineer draw a plan showing how it could be placed where they want it and state if it is not built there by the government they will subscribe the money and have one built at that point. They are getting warmed up and something will soon have to move.

Next Wednesday afternoon is the last mid-week half holiday that the stores will observe this year. It has been a good thing for the clerks and done no harm to the customers. Next Wednesday as a grand wind up there is some talk of holding a picnic and aquatic sports at the North Camp, including water polo, diving, swimming, tub, cigar races, etc. Let us have it.

Just the weather for filling the grain. The past two weeks crop conditions have improved 20 per cent.

Boris Hambourg Here Thursday, Aug. 30

The Boris Hambourg Concert Co. will appear in the Gleichen Opera House for the second time next Thursday evening, August 30th. Here is what the Vancouver Daily Province says of their recent visit to that city:

As it was Mr. F. W. Dyke who handled the bow that first drew music from a violoncello in Vancouver, when Vancouver that was to be was in its baby clothes, it was fitting that he should be the entrepreneur of a concert of which the bright particular star was Boris Hambourg. For Boris is the wizard facile princeps, familiar spirit, or any other superlative name you like to give him of the violoncello. The instrument he plays on must be soaked with musical memories and poetic associations. Listening to its magic tones you might think that the gosly hands of dead and gone maestros were hovering lightly about this gifted interpreter when he plays, putting in here a touch and there a nuance. There was such a one-anothership about viol and player that you might wonder whether Hambourg was playing the 'cello or the 'cello Hambourg, and this would not be by any means an extravagant imagining when the most perfect blending of the two is considered. This young and ardent Russian is a bundle of nerver and ever nerve means something in his music. He attains the highest pitch of delicacy in his masterly technique. At the same time one is conscious, when listening to him of the strong hand of the master and of reserves of power.

The concert was a great success. Mr. Hambourg was assisted by a surprising young English pianist —on the program he was called the "English Boy-Pianist" — named Gerald Moore, and by Lawerence Lambert, a fine, upstanding, self-possessed but modest young Canadian lyric baritone, who is a distinct addition to the ranks of Canadian baritones and who bids fair to extend this descriptive geographical adjective beyond the limits of the Dominion. As a most pleasant and notable opening of the musical season in this city, there could not have been a happier event. A very large crowd, comprising the elite of the professional and amateur musical circle and a very choice selection of music, which included Chopin, Schumann, Konedy, Russell, Arensky, Wagner, Raff, Liszt and a couple of compositions by the 'cellist himself, all these concomitants helped to make up a very enjoyable evening.

IN MEMORIUM

The death of Mrs. Amelia Schnepf on August 14th removed from Gleichen a lady who accomplished a great deal of good during her residence in Gleichen of about seventeen years by conducting a private hospital here, where she relieved much pain and illness. She had been ailing for sometime and a couple of weeks previously underwent an operation from which she recovered slightly, but being 64 years of age and having lived a strenuous life she finally succumbed. Besides many friends in this district, who mourn her loss, she leaves her son Henry, with his wife and child, and a sister, Mrs. Kerstein, as well as a number of of relatives near Regina, from where she came to Gleichen, having been born in Germany.

The Rev. Mr. Zetzshka of Wetaskiwin conducted Lutherian services at her late residence, after which many friends accompanied the remains to their last resting place in the Gleichen cemetery. There were many beautiful floral offering among which were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilson, spray.
Mr. A. Kerstein, wreath.
Mrs. Litlkie, spray.
Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre, spray.
Mrs. H. Schnepf, spray.
Mrs. J. Koster, spray.
Eilen Schnepf, spray for grandmother.
Mrs. Kerstein, cross.
Mr. E. Griesbach, pot of flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finnigan, spray.

PUPILS WHO PASSED EXAMINATION

The following pupils of the Gleichen public school were successful in passing the government departmental examinations:

Grade VIII—Lucille Kruger, Beatrice Buckley, Rose Service, Olive Bates and Lewis Bartsch.

Grade IX—Eileen Bates, May Jones, Marian Walsh, and Walter Laycock.

Every Wednesday Mutual films.

FOR SALE

14 MARES and 4 GELDINGS

Weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs. All well-broken and ready for work. Prices right. Apply to

W. McCAMON,
WEST'S BARN,
Gleichen, Alta.
or Pacific Cold Storage Office.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY

The Cash Stores

GLEICHEN — CLUNY

New Silks

We have received our first shipment of new silks. Everything this fall will be of a soft texture and the large Burgundy Plaid is predominating.

Satins are also very strong and for hard wear messaline has proven the most popular.

Prices from $1.50 to $2.00

Remnants

During our clearing out sale of muslins, voiles and etc., many odd ends have accumulated and these will all be cleared up Saturday. The prices will range from 10c to 25c and in some cases will be sold for half their regular value.

Ladies Vests

3 doz. Ladies knitted sleeveless vests nice fine mesh and and all sizes good and full.

Special at 25c. each.

Groceries

Specials for Friday and Saturday

Cowans' cocoa ½ lb tin 25c.	Fry's cocoa ½ lb. tin 25c.
Sweetpickles gallon, $1.40.	Royal Crown soap, 6 cakes, 25c.
Salmon large tins, 2 for 35c.	Tomatoes 20c, Dutch Cleanser 10c.
Jelly powder, 3 pkg, 25c.	Dromedary dates per pkg. 15c.
Prunes, per lb 15c.	Pears, large tin 25c.
Coffee, steel cut 1 lb tin, 40c.	Seedless raisins 15c pkg.

Matthews & Kidney

CALGARY PRICES PAID for HOGS by Pacific Cold Storage

Today's Price $17.50

THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —

J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"In what way?" asked King.

"I'll tell you. That's what I came in for. Now, first, to be explicit, you know what the Amaranth Club, although you steadily refuse to join it, is. Also you know that Barthelemy is its proprietor. Now, Barthelemy knows me as Mr. Richard Avory, a barrister who only very occasionally gets a brief, but who has certain means of his own, who is to a certain extent a man about town, who loves a little society of the sort one finds at the Amaranth, and he also knows—for the gentleman knows a devil of a lot—that I am in the running for a rich wife. He also knows who the lady is. So Barthelemy regards me as an eligible for the Amaranth."

"Evidently, or you'd never have been elected," said King.

"Quite so. But Barthelemy does not know of my ineradicable curiosity," continued Avory. "He does not know that I always, from sheer force of habit, peep, peer, pry into everything that I come across—I'm so naturally inquisitive, King, that if I see or hear anything which excites my curiosity I can't refrain from following it up. And now I'm come to the preamble and I'll get to the present pertinent facts. I have already made you aware that the lady whom I design to marry is Miss Marcia Ellington the only daughter of old Stephen Ellington, the millionaire manufacturer of Ashminster?"

"I drink to your speedy union with the lady—and her money-bags," said King.

"Kind of you. Well, the other day I was down there, and I went with Miss Ellington (who has a sneaking liking for me) to lunch at her brother's, the present M.P. for their town. There we encounter Mrs. Tressingham, sister of Lord Hartsdale, married to Colonel Tressingham, at present in India, a pretty, dashing woman with, I should say, a spice—considerable spice—of the original amount of evil in her. She was helping in George Ellington's election—why nobody could make out, as, though her brother's place is close by, none of their family has ever taken part in politics before. However, that's nothing. What is something is that I met Mrs. Tressingham tonight at the Amaranth."

"Ah! She is a member!"

"And evidently a well-acustomed one. One of the original foundation, I should think, from what I saw. I am not sure whether she saw me at the time I saw her or whether she didn't. However, the point was that I saw her. I also saw her in what appeared to be very secret conversation with another member, a man named Otto von Roon, who is, I understand, a German living permanently in London and mixed up with financial matters."

"Son of Shylock von Roon?" suggested King, drily.

"No. I think he's something bigger than that. Well, now we're going to come to the whole point of my story. I'm inquisitive about this Mrs. Tressingham—I want to know what her game is. Because I'm dead certain she's playing a game and that her sudden interest in the Ashminster election has something to do with it. So, having seen her and von Roon in deep consultation or conversation, I determined to keep my eye on her, or on her or him. Now, you must bear in mind that it is a strict rule of the Amaranth, and Barthelemy is an absolute Dracon in insisting on the observance of his rules, that everybody must leave at two o'clock. Get that in mind, King."

"I have it firmly fixed. Go on."

"Well, now, there is, just within the entrance hall of this Amaranth, a small lounge, seated in which one can observe whoever enters and whoever leaves. It is impossible for anybody to come or go without escaping the observation of anyone posted in that lounge who really means to watch. Now immediately after seeing my fellow-members, Mrs. Tressingham and Mr. von Roon, in an upstairs room, I took up my post in that lounge resolved to see them leave. Eh?"

"Well?"

Avory laughed and threw away his cigarette.

"Well, they never did leave!" he said. "I saw every Jack and Jill off the premises at two o'clock—I saw the doors close for the night. But no Mrs. Tressingham left, and no von Roon left. They never left, King, from the time I saw them."

"Pooh! Some other entrance. That's all."

"No!" said Avory. "There is no other entrance. And now I'll tell you something else. This fact—plain, undoubted fact—made me begin to think pretty hard. And then I remembered that I had seen several people, whom I know well as habitues of the club, in there about midnight, and I began to ask myself if I had seen them leave. Now, I've a good memory, and I can trust it, and I'm dead certain of this—in addition to von Roon and Mrs. Tressingham, there were several people in the Amaranth who hadn't left it at two o'clock. I'd take my dying oath, as the vulgar are so fond of saying, in at any rate three cases—Jack Hazeldene, the actor, hadn't left; Captain Dilkes—you know him—he hadn't left; and there was Lydia Linkinshaw you know, of the Hilarious, and it would indeed have been a miracle if she could have left without my seeing her! So, where are those people? What are they doing there? The rules are strict. Besides, there's another thing. If the police saw anybody leaving that club after its proper hours, there'd be enquiries made. Now, what do you think of it, King?"

Avory's host had lighted his Turkish pipe and sat dreamily smoking it. He shook his head.

"Don't know. It seems queer. That is, if it's as you say. But I cling to my first opinion—there's another entrance."

"Then I assure you there's no other entrance," asserted Avory.

"Servants'? Tradesmen's?"

"The entrance for both is in the area."

"These people might have left by the area, then, before two."

Avory got up.

"Rot King! Is that likely?"

"No, it isn't likely. But—well, what next?"

"Well, I'm going to find out more. I'm going to be still more inquisitive. In the meantime, as you're such a chap for using your brains, try to consider this problem, and see if you can suggest anything. Of course, I've got a theory."

King looked an interrogative as Avory made for the door. And Avory laughed.

"Yes," he said. "And my theory is that the Amaranth is a cloak that covers—what?"

CHAPTER XII.

Banister King Takes a Hand

Leaving his question unanswered, Avory threw his friend a careless nod and went away, and Banister King presently heard the door across the landing loudly closed. He himself sat for some time devoting his energies to his Turkish pipe, staring meanwhile at the fantastic covering which he had thrown over the green jade image. But at last he laid the pipe aside, rose to his feet, and glanced at the dial of an old French clock which stood on his mantlepiece.

"A quarter past three," he murmured; 'a quarter past three in the morning. Wherefore, as this is the last week in June, the sun is due to rise over the microcosm called London is just about half an hour. We will go out and catch her first rays."

Thereupon Banister King, having drawn his curtains and admitted a flood of light, turned out his lamps and looked about him. The incense of the censer was emitting a last faint curl of smoke; he lifted the arabesque lid and crushed out the smouldering grains with the tip of his finger; that done, he removed the censer to a cabinet crowded with such curiosities and lifted the image, divested of its covering, to a pedestal which stood in the corner of the room. He stood for a minute regarding it cynically.

"You are ugly enough at all times, my friend," he observed; "but you never quite so abominably ugly as in the light of day. That is why you stand in the corner. And the more I look at you, the more I wonder what was in the mind of the man whose art fashioned you!"

With a laugh, King turned away into a room which led out of his sitting room; a room as plain and unremarkable as the other was bizarre and to be wondered at. There was a narrow camp bed in one corner; there was a dressing table furnished with a very full supply of toilet articles; there was one occasional table and one chair; and there was a massive wardrobe, lavishly supplied with drawers and cupboards. It was, in short, a room in which a man might take great pains about dressing, and in which he could sleep in Spartan fashion.

(To Be Continued.)

Storing Ice

Custom Has Been Practised for Many Centuries

The storage of ice for summer use has been practised from the earliest times. The Greeks, for instance, constructed icehouses hundreds of years before the Christian era, and we know that Alexander the Great, when at Pera, in India, had large pits dug and filled in with snow, which was covered over with layers of leaves. The ice or frozen snow was used as occasion required both as an iced drink itself and also to cool other drinks. The Romans also enjoyed the luxury of iced drinks, but they generally iced them by putting ice or snow into the liquid. At a later period the Turks, improving upon Alexander's method, had well constructed vaulted cellars in which they stored large blocks of ice, filling up the interstices with snow, so that the whole formed a solid block or small iceberg. France followed this plan for ages, but it was not until the end of the sixteenth century that the French people learned how to squeeze water artificially. Shaped and moulded water ices were eaten in France in 1660, and were soon afterwards introduced into England. Cream ices were the luxury of a later day, and when first introduced were very primitive compared with the daintily flavored, colored and shaped ices of the present time.

Quarter of Krupp Works Destroyed

Les Nouvelles, of Maestricht, Holland, reports that Dutch workmen, who were laid off at the Krupp works on account of the destruction of buildings in the recent French air raid, assert that a quarter of the Essen plant was destroyed. The material damage is placed at millions of francs and it is said that one hundred employees were killed and hundreds of others, including 45 French prisoners, wounded.

Tactful Boy

Green Golfer (to caddie)—What are you looking there for? I must have driven it 50 yards further than that.

Diplomatic Caddie—Yes, sir; but sometimes they hit a stone and bounces back a terrible distance, sir."

W. N. U. 1169

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Interesting Letter From Front Trenches

(Continued.)

We recently were successful in getting a band. The instruments were donated by an Edmonton outfit with the proviso that they be sent back to the Edmonton armory after the war.

There is one Saskatchewan battalion in each of the Canadian divisions at the front and it has been stated that a grant of $1,000 was made by the province of Saskatchewan to two of these battalions. This may not be true. It is a well known fact that every battalion in the divisions which followed the first into the field had a very substantial regimental fund. These funds were created by gifts of money from the towns and the cities where the battalions were organized and from profits on regimental canteens which their long periods of training in Canada made possible as a result of the unfortunate experience of the first division at Valcartier.

The colonel of this battalion and some of his friends purchased very recently one thousand pairs of socks for the boys, but of course unless we get funds from somewhere our private resources as our regimental funds will soon be exhausted and there will undoubtedly be great discomfort.

It may not be possible for the province to grant money out of its treasury, but I am satisfied that if the prominent citizens would take the matter up, the people would be very willing and even anxious to help us along. You must be aware of the reputation which the battalion has gained. I have sent you a copy of our Christmas annual. In this you will read what the senior Canadian General said of the Fifth. But his words there have been altered by the censor, so I am now enclosing General Currie's statement in his own handwriting, which I will ask you to please preserve.

I could tell you many things but I do not think it is necessary. It is stated that the Fifth Battalion has gained more honors and decorations in the field than any other Canadian regiment. It has been specially mentioned in despatches and after one very trying engagement, Sir Douglas Haig said, "I am proud to have a battalion of this description in my army and wish to thank you for the magnificent gallantry which you have displayed." No higher words of praise have ever been given to any unit, and I am sure you all have every reason to feel proud of Saskatchewan's representatives in the first Canadian division.

Will you not take the matter up in a vigorous way and perhaps a sort of Fifth Battalion day could be arranged throughout the province? We had recently a draft of 250 men from Weyburn and Estevan so men like Dr. Mitchell and Hon. Geo. Bell ought to be interested. Of the thousands of reinforcements we have had with the exception of about four hundred, all have been from Saskatchewan so that every city, town and village is or has been represented in this unit.

I imagine that the ladies would at once do something if the right ones started things. Lt. Col. H. M. Dyer, D.S.O., is naturally somewhat diffident about writing you as he himself is not from Saskatchewan, but he has spent a great deal of his own money on the boys and besides being a very gallant and capable soldier is a kind and big-hearted gentleman. I have told him that I wished to address you in this connection and he has consented. Would you be so kind as to communicate with him about the battalion and its affairs?

I have been greatly honored by being asked by the 5th Battalion to write an introduction to this French magazine published as a Christmas greeting by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, to their many friends throughout the empire. There is nothing I would not do to oblige the 5th Battalion and so I comply with their request, fully realizing my inability to do proper justice to my theme.

I am quite sure that all who had the pleasure of reading the "Christmas Garland," published by this battalion in 1915, have been awaiting this year's number with eager anticipation. They will not be disappointed and doubtless will find the 1917 number still more entertaining.

For there will be a 1917 number. The war is by no means over, nor is the end even in sight. The struggle must not and will not cease until the power, which has violated every principle of right and honor, which has ruthlessly disregarded the rights of neutral nations, which has treated its most solemn obligations as 'mere scraps of paper', which has murdered innocent women and children, which has maltreated its prisoners, which has bayonetted our wounded, shall be forever destroyed.

As to how the war is going to end, the men in the trenches have not the slightest doubt. They are the greatest optimists in the empire. Even in the dark days, now happily past, when our men were few, when machine guns were very, very scarce on our side, when we had little artillery and less ammunition, the same optimism prevailed. The British soldier still had his bayonet and was anxious to use it.

Now it is no longer three rounds per gun per day. We can give and do give more than we receive, still we do not yet give enough. More men and more guns are necessary and Canada must see to it that when a Canadian soldier falls, another is immediately ready and trained to take his place. She has done well in the past. The future demands greater efforts or former sacrifices will count as naught. Were any Canadian soldier in France asked to send a message to his beloved home-land, that message would most probably be—Be of good cheer, send us more men and please don't forget our returned wounded.

But I am wandering somewhat from my subject. I intimated in my opening sentence that the 5th Battalion had many friends. It richly deserves them all and these friends must be intensely proud of the battalion's record. No battalion in all our gallant corps has a prouder one. During the twenty-one months the battalion has fought in France, it has been "over the parapet" many times, has never failed to reach its objective, and has never been driven from a single inch of trench captured or occupied. It enjoys the absolute and implicit confidence of all commanders and the measure of a unit's efficiency is the amount of confidence placed in it. The Fifth has resolutely and gallantly performed every duty, nobly responded to every demand, patiently and cheerfully endured every hardship and discomfort. It has made many sacrifices, but these have not been made in vain. A standard of devotion to duty has been set which must be emulated. The record of its fighting prowess fills many a page in the glorious history of the heroic deeds of those who so proudly wear the word Canada on their shoulder straps, and the half has not yet been told. It has been 'mentioned in despatches' by the commander-in-chief. It has played the game. Thank God for such battalions as the Fifth, and there are many such in Britain's mighty and victorious army.

And so I commend this magazine to all, feeling certain that those who read it will be more than repaid for the time thus spent and asking that they will not forget the men who are daily laying down their lives in order that "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man" may once more prevail.

1st Canadian Division,
November, 1916.

You are at liberty to use, if you deem it necessary, General Currie's eulogy and any portions of this letter. I would prefer not to be mentioned myself as I do not like either notoriety or advertisement.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. B. BAGSHAW.

Benefits Of Fresh Air

Proper Ventilation Essential to Good Health and Efficiency

Fresh air is one of our unlimited natural resources, available at all seasons and at all hours. It is essential to life and good health. Of recent years more attention has been paid to its beneficent influence in this regard, but far too many people regard fresh air as a means for the cure of such diseases as pneumonia and tuberculosis; it is not adequately recognized as the greatest disease preventive known.

Nature has done her part in supplying pure air. Wherever the opportunity is afforded, the air is continually changing by natural methods. Man, however, has rendered this effort of nature largely negatory by building homes, factories and offices almost air-tight, in which the air becomes stagnant and unwholesome. The consequence is that the occupants, continuously breathing the same air, rapidly become drowsy and incapable of giving of their best efforts.

In the homes of our people, greater use should be made of the body-building fresh and pure air. Rooms should be thoroughly ventilated and aired; sleeping rooms especially require that the air be continuously changed. The easiest and most convenient means to accomplish this is by the opening of windows. A cross current of air between two windows gives the best results; otherwise, a change of air may be secured by lowering the upper sash to permit the foul air to escape, and raising the lower one to admit the fresh air. Roll the blind to the top to facilitate the exit of the impure air, or, if pulled down, insert a few inches of netting at the top of the blind.

Public health should be a primary consideration. Pending the improvement of housing and living conditions people can do much to secure greater health for themselves by making use of the open window to admit fresh and pure air.

A Cure for the Blues

"When people are inclined to be pessimistic they ought to go to the hospitals for wounded and get their cheerfulness back," said Sir George Perley at an exhibition of work by disabled heroes in London.

One Canadian lost both eyes in the war and after being trained in London went to Canada, married and obtained a good job in Toronto.

Mosquitoes

Abolish Breeding Places to Eliminate the Pests

One of the worst summer pests with which humanity has to contend is the mosquito, and yet those who suffer most usually do least to abolish the cause. Most people endeavor to protect themselves from mosquitoes, but the place to secure the greatest results is where they breed.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. Rain water barrels, old tin cans or pails partly filled with water, and stagnant pools offer welcome breeding places. These should be either drained or protected. People at summer resorts and campers in wooded districts are much troubled with mosquitoes and this pest greatly minimizes the number who would spend their summers in the open air.

To prevent them breeding, stagnant water, if it cannot be drained off, should be sprinkled with low-grade kerosene, which will quickly form a film over the surface and prevent the larvae coming to the surface to breathe.

For protecting the person from mosquitoes, many substances may be used to rub on the hands and face, one being composed of one ounce each of castor oil, alcohol and lavender water; another, one ounce of oil of citronella and four ounces of liquid vaseline, while oil of cassia has been used to good effect and the odor is not objectionable.

There are many powders on the market which are more or less efficient insecticides. The foresters of the Commission of Conservation, in their surveys, have used a powder, "Buhach," which was found very effective when burned in the tents in the evening before retiring, the mosquitoes and flies being killed by the smoke fumes.

Ship Losses Tremendous

Norway's losses of ships in the U-boat warfare for the six months ended June 29, says a Christiania despatch, were about 4,490,000 tons. Indiscriminate U-boat attacks resulting in several sinkings have just compelled the Swedish fishing fleet on the coast of Norway outside the German danger zone to suspend fishing and return home before the end of the season after heavy losses.

In making a goose Dame Nature required a lot of quills, but a man can make a goose of himself with only one quill.

Drowning Accidents

Many Lives Uselessly Sacrificed Through Carelessness

Each year many lives are lost by drowning accidents. Carelessness and bravado are the chief causes, consequently many lives might be saved by the exercise of caution.

Learning to swim is of course the first essential in the preventing of drownings, but, even in this, there is an element of danger, as the learner is often tempted to go beyond his depth before fully competent to take care of himself. To keep within his depth is the only safe way for the beginner.

Carelessness in the use of rowboats and canoes has claimed many victims. Ordinary common sense only is necessary to overcome these drowning accidents. These frail craft are only intended for the use of those who know how to use them, and safety depends upon the occupants refraining from moving about.

The use of high-speed motor boats of late has added its chapter to the record of lives lost by drowning. Lack of speed restriction on our inland lakes and rivers has encouraged the "speed fiend," and consequently many accidents are due to his running down and swamping rowboats and canoes, as well as collisions with other motor boats.

These accidents are avoidable, and the most elementary application of 'safety first' principles would save to Canada many needlessly wasted lives.

Foe Now Has Over 6,000,000 Troops

General Delacroix publishes in The Temps the results of his study, supposedly from authoritative sources, of the present number of German reserves. He estimates that the grand total of German troops of all kinds and classes up to June 1 reached 13,130,000, and that this total was depleted by losses of 3,630,000; 2,200,000 rendered unfit through wounds, and 1,130,000 resident in foreign countries.

General Delacroix estimates that of the balance nearly 5,500,000 are employed as first line, rear line and inferior troops, leaving a movable balance of reserves of about 755,000,000 of which 220,000 are attached to front depots, 355,000 in interior depots and 180,000 in process of formation. This number will be increased in November by 450,000 of the class of 1919. These troops will not, however, be available before that for any service, any more than those in formation.

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Three Mammoth Improvements

England Ready for Tunnel Under the Channel

Great Britain is contemplating three mammoth improvements in communication—a tunnel to France under the English channel, a tunnel connecting England and Ireland, and a canal between the Forth and Clyde rivers.

The first project is so far advanced that a writer in a newspaper in London is able to outline a model village accommodating a population of at least 5,000, which will house workmen and their families at the end of the tube on this side of the channel.

It is estimated the work will take six years in the most favorable circumstances.

Work on the tunnel will be vigorously prosecuted the moment the British government gives the word.

The French participants in the project are all ready to do their share. They have obtained the legal permission required and are assured of the necessary capital, despite the financial drainage of the war.

The French government many years ago made land available for a terminal between Sangatte and Wissant and in other places. The French Channel Tunnel company even did a small amount of work at Wissant.

The tunnel will connect with the Northern railroad in France.

It is proposed to start operations on a small scale, with only a few hundred laborers. This number would be gradually increased until a total of 1,500 or more is reached for the forces working from the London end.

Besides the model village, buildings of a temporary character will be erected close to the sea, including sheds where the men can take hot or cold baths and leave their working clothes in lockers.

Nearby will be a fully equipped hospital for the treatment of accident cases. The headings in the tube, the various workshops, the hospital and the village will all be connected by telephone, and the chief engineer will also be in close touch with the military authorities.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Will Hold Them Liable

Germany Threatens Small Powers With "Bill" After War

Publication by the state department of Liberal's note severing relations with Germany, reveals that Germany is threatening to hold smaller powers liable after the war for any damage done now to German interests.

The Liberian note says that relations between the two governments are severed, "in spite of the veiled threat made by the acting imperial German consul in his published statement of 'war news,' issued and circulated, under the official seal of his imperial government, on the 21st of April, to the effect that powers of the third and last importance will be held to strict accountability for all damage done to German interests, the bill for which will be presented and payment thereof enforced after the happy issues of the war."

The Cow Beat Them to It

An official of the board of health in a town not far from Boston, notified a citizen that his license to keep a cow on his premises had expired. In reply to this letter, the official received the following communication:

"Monsieur Bord of helt—I jus get your notis that my licens to keep my cow has expire. I wish to inform you, M'sier Bord of Helt, that my cow she beat you to it—she expire t'ree week ago. Much oblige. Yours with respeck. PETF——"

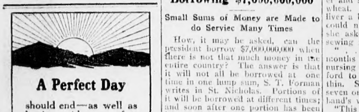
The Quicker Method

"Moike, Oi was just thinkin'. Suppose Oi had a fit an' yez had a pint of whisky, would yez kneel down an' put the bottle to me lips?"

"Oi would not."

"Yez wouldn't?"

"No; Oi could bring yez to yer fate quicker by sthandin' up in front of yez an' drinkin' it mesilf."



A Perfect Day

should end—as well as begin—with a perfect food, say—

Grape-Nuts

with cream.

A crisp, delicious food, containing the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, so richly provided by Nature in these grains.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"



Scarcity of Food Much Less

Allies Cannot Hope to Conquer Enemy by Starvation

A special correspondent who has just returned from an extensive trip through Germany and Austria, going as far south as Trieste, gained the impression that the allies should not hope to conquer the enemy by starvation. He says the scarcity of food is much less than a short time ago because vegetables are plentiful in the central powers.

The correspondent was with the Austrian troops on the Isonzo front; they lacked nothing of food. In the Carso region only water was needed. Yet there were more than two litres of water daily for each soldier.

In Vienna the correspondent stood in crowds lined before the Market hall, the milk and butcher shops. Nowhere did he hear any one express a desire for peace. They complained, rather seriously, about the lack of sugar, of soap, of the small bread ration. But they said, in effect, rather seriously: "This has been going on for three years. Why not for two more years?"

These Viennese seemed to be convinced that if they closed their eyes and cultivated their palates, they will become accustomed to any substitute for any food.

WHEN YOUR COLOR FADES

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine can equal Dr Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Save The Rags

Shortage of Wool Increases Demand For This Waste

A serious shortage in wool exists. Almost all countries engaged in the war have taken over the wool supply to provide for soldiers' equipment, while the United States Council of National Defense recently took up with the clothing manufacturers the matter of the saving of cloth by eliminating from the 1918 styles patch pockets, flaring skirts, cuffs on coats and trousers, etc., and all unnecessary pleats and frills. The Council is also advocating the more general mixing of cotton with wool and the more extended use of shoddy.

For this reason the old fashioned rag-bag should come into fashion. The day when rags were not of sufficient value to warrant much attention being paid to them is past. Today there is a heavy demand for woollen rags. Scarcity of new wool has created an increased market for shoddy materials, of which woollen rags are the basis, and increased prices are being paid for this hitherto neglected material. Save the rags.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

Borrowing $7,000,000,000

Small Sums of Money are Made to do Serviec Many Times

How, it may be asked, can the president borrow $7,000,000,000 when there is not that much money in the entire country? The answer is that it will not all be borrowed at one time in one lump sum, S. T. Forman writes in St. Nicholas. Portions of it will be borrowed at different times; and soon after one portion has been borrowed it will be spent, and those who receive it can lend it again. This can be made clear by an illustration. Mr. Smith, a shoe merchant, has $500 which he wishes to lend to Uncle Sam. He gives the government the cash in the form of a $500 bill and receives in return a bond (a promissory note) for $500. Shortly after this transaction Uncle Sam buys from Mr. Smith $500 worth of shoes for the soldiers and pays for them, let us say, with the identical $500 bill which he borrowed from Mr. Smith. Now, if Uncle Sam is still borrowing money, Mr. Smith, if he desires to do so, can lend the $500 bill to the government a second time and receive in exchange a second bond for $500. Thus our $500 bill has served as the means of borrowing $1,000. Of course, by repeating the transaction often enough, the $500 bill could be used for borrowing many thousands of dollars.

A Bigger Haul

Burglar—Let's go out to de seashore an' rob de guests at a summer hotel.

His Pal—Aw, what's de use? Let's wait till September an' rob de proprietor.

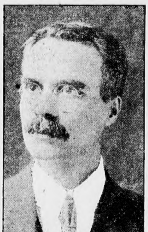
Community Work In Manitoba

Valuable Work Being Accomplished Under Direction of Manitoba Agricultural College

This new line of work has been recently undertaken by the Manitoba Agricultural College. Miss Esther Thompson went to Whitemouth on May first as a community worker. During the past winter she attended the college as a fourth year student. The following extracts from letters from her will give an idea of what she has been doing:

"I helped her with the housework while she went on papering. I did a good deal of baking for her, and as she watched me do it she would ask questions. I also made a fireless cooker and started to cook the porridge. I brought away with me some pieces of white satin and a wire frame which I yesterday made over into a very nice little hat for one of the girls. I took it back last night and she was very pleased with it. She said it seemed as though God had sent me just when she needed help."

"Today I visited five homes. All seem to know about me now, so they receive me quite kindly. I was asked to cover some upholstery. In the second I wrote two letters for samples of dress materials and promised to come back and help to make coats and make a hat over. The third lady wanted some help with canning. The fourth wanted to get some Home Nursing pamphlets. In the fifth home was a little three-months-old baby who was being raised on the bottle. I spent two and a half hours here giving formulas and help and advice, and I am going back tomorrow to teach her how to make cream soups, etc. I also lectured to the school children today."



J. B. REYNOLDS
President Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

"I spent all morning with Mrs. X. (not Canadian). She has a three-months-old baby and has to bring it up on the bottle and knows very little about it, but is very glad to learn. I worked out formulas for her according to Dr. Holt, and showed her how to prepare albumen water, and finally I prepared her dinner which consisted of a cream soup and toast. She liked the soup and wanted to know how to make it. Her husband went to the city yesterday, so I wrote an account of the food we were giving, the methods of preparing, and time of feeding, etc., and sent it with him to their doctor, and he O. K.'d everything. I was very glad, as she has so much trouble with the child and the father just tells her to let it die, it is not worth the trouble. From dinner till five I worked for a lady (a different nationality). I was making over a hat, which I am going to finish this afternoon. At five I went back to see Mrs. X, and I made her an omelet for her supper. An old lady (different nationality still) was in, and she wasn't satisfied till she got a piece to take home to her husband. I also made a fireless cooker and started to cook the cream of wheat. After supper—going to deliver a bandage—I met Mrs. Y. She could not speak much English, but she asked me to come and fix her sewing machine, which I did."

". . . . the youngest is twenty months old, and the mother was still nursing it because she could not afford to buy milk. Oh! she was so thin. She has to keep a family of seven on $2.20 a day—that is her husband's wage."

"This morning I again went back to Mrs. X. I showed her how to make barley water and showed her how to use the peptonizing powder the doctor had recommended."

"This morning I was called down to see about the milk a little baby was getting. Then I made a couple of calls. One wanted help with her sewing; the other wanted some help with the painting of some picture frames. The rest of the day I have spent on a house plan."

"The next two wanted help with their gardens. On May 18 I was called back to Mrs. F. to show her how to make barley water. She said since I came she has not worried so much now that she has someone to ask. At least three-quarters of the women I have met are ailing."

"I made seven calls yesterday. She wanted to know about the care of house plants. Tomorrow I am going to help a lady to cover her furniture."

"I planned a picnic program, and planned the program for the Girls' Club, who will meet every week. I am trying to get a soldier's little boy to the hospital for treatment."

"I have had so many requests for help, so I really have work heaped up on all sides. I cut out four suits of underwear for two little boys. In the afternoon I went to the school and laid out the basket ball field. The lady wanted to know how to take heat and tea stains off her oak table. The boy went to the hospital this morning. I arranged with the hospital and then I got the Patriotic Fund to pay the child's bill and expenses."

Several cases needing medical attention or operation have been reported to Dr. Fraser, provincial medical health officer and to the Patriotic Society. She has purchased for her work a basket ball, a clinical thermometer and an inexpensive equipment for giving a few cookery lessons.

The various things bought will be brought to the college and kept as equipment for such work in new districts. It is expected, as this valuable work becomes known, that districts will be willing to share expenses and make such outlay as seemes desirable.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
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When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so sorely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

Financial Conditions Are Satisfactory

Australia Did Big Business Despite the War

"Notwithstanding the severe strain due to the war, the commonwealth of Australia enjoyed great prosperity during 1916," says the report of United States Consul General J. I. Brittain, stationed at Sydney, New South Wales. Financial conditions were satisfactory and the banks conducted a large volume of business. Irrigation projects are being developed and railways and street car lines extended, but not on the scale originally contemplated. The foreign trade of Australia during the fiscal year of 1916-1917 comprised of imports worth $373,143,476 and exports valued at $311,544,463 exclusive of bullion.

The natural resources of the commonwealth, including rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron, maganese tin, lead, zinc, wolfram, opal and coal, together with the large agricultural production due to favorable soil and climate, have received much more attention than the creation of manufacturing industries.

The production of wool for the last fiscal year was large and the prices set new records for Australia. This year's crop of wheat, while not equalling the mammoth yield of 1915-1916, which was the largest ever reaped in Australia, is considered very favorable. Some wheat was damaged by hail and rust, but as a rule the yield is good. The British government has bought most of the crop, so the farmers are assured of a good market.

The automobile business has increased four fold in Australia in less than two years. The demand is for low priced cars and it has been said that there is not an American auto in Australia costing over $2,554.

Secrecy Over War Munitions

Thousand Men are Wanted to Undergo Imprisonment for Ten Months for Country's Sake

The Westinghouse interests are seeking 1,000 men who are willing to sign an agreement to enter a new plant to be built for the manufacture of war munitions by a secret process and remain imprisoned for 10 months all communication shut off with the outside world.

Men who have been appointed were told the plant will manufacture a powerful implement of war and the secret must be guarded until the government sees fit to make the details public. Only those workmen and officials who will be engaged in the production of the new weapon will know its character and the details of manufacture.

Recreation and entertainment of every sort will be furnished the isolated employees. Pay double what they now get is guaranteed and bonuses will be paid for high production. Only picked men, whose Americanism is unquestioned and whose skill in their respective vocations is the highest, will be employed.

Officials of the Westinghouse interests refuse to talk. An artisan of high standing, who was appointed by the Westinghouse agents, said he had received an intimation that the new plant would turn out in large quantities one of the late inventions of Thomas Edison.



Requires Skilful Handling

Conditions in Russia Are Decidedly More Hopeful

Arthur Henderson, member of the British war council and the labor member of the delegation, now visiting Russia, in a brief survey of conditions in this country, said that he is much impressed with the more hopeful spirit prevailing among the Russian people.

This unmistakable improvement, he believed, was largely due to the increase of public confidence in the government, the resumption of the offensive on the battle front, a better understanding to the actions and intentions of the entente allies, and a realization that the beneficial possibilities of the revolution were needlessly placed in risk by the forces of disorder.

Mr. Henderson did not suggest that all danger was over for, unfortunately, there were many indications showing that politically, financially and industrially the position of the country was so uncertain and complicated as to require the most skillful handling if a permanent improvement is to be obtained.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Chancellor Still Bluffing

Holds Out Bait of Annexations When Germany Has Won War

According to Berlin newspapers the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, said to members of the Reichstag: "I repeat that the formula of peace without annexation is unacceptable to us. We cannot declare our terms of peace. We must fight and conquer."

The chancellor made a strong attack on Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Catholic Centre, who assailed the pan-Germans in his address before the main committee last week, and advocated peace without annexations or indemnities. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said Herr Erzberger's attitude was unpatriotic.

According to the summary of the chancellor's speech before the main committee, published in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, he said:

"We must continue the war with our whole strength. I do not deny that we have great difficulties to overcome, but so have our enemies. We shall see whether their difficulties or ours are greater.

"I am sure we can win if we hold out.

"Nothing was further from my intention than to cling to my post, but now it is a question of protecting the fatherland from injury, and for this reason I consider it necessary to retain my post."

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If you druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

The Swagger Stick

The Universal Use of the Soldiers' Cane Is Explained

These cute little "swagger sticks" that officers in uniform are carrying on the street are the reverse of military in their appearance. Odd little affairs, sometimes not more than a foot and a half long and more suggestive of effeminacy than of masculine swagger. The swagger stick, as nearly as its origin can be traced, came from England, where, in days of piping peace, the soldier's very tight dress uniform made it almost impossible for him to dispose of his hands when walking about off duty, and it apparently became necessary for him to have something to carry and twirl. In England the private soldier carries a swagger stick as well as the officer. They are incongruous with khaki. But put a tight, red tunic on a man and a gay little pill box on the side of his head, and the stick becomes logical enough. However, swagger sticks are not carried in the trenches.—From the Boston Transcript.

Austrian Revolution Probable

The probability of a revolution in Austria if a peace treaty is not signed this year is indicated in an Amsterdam despatch to the London Daily Express. Emperor Charles, who recently received the leaders of the parties in the reichsrat, was solemnly warned, the despatch says, of the danger of a revolution. The party leaders are said to have told the emperor that both the Austrian and Hungarian peoples were beginning to realize that they were fighting for the aims of Germany, and that they had decided positively to make an end of their present plight, provided the allies would permit the Austro-Hungarian empire to continue to exist.

Ontario Veterinary College
110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal

The Wrong Flag

Only the Union Jack Should Be Flown on Land in Canada

If a flag is to be regarded merely as a bit of bunting that may be used, along with any other bit of colored cloth, for decorative purposes, nobody need feel concerned as to the manner in which it is used. But if flags are to be, as they should be, national symbols, there should be an intelligent study of them so that they may be used only in the proper way. There is need of such study in Canada. Although frequent efforts have been made to instruct the public respecting the proper flag to be shown in Canada there is still lamentable misunderstanding on the subject and a widespread use of the wrong flag. Even in quarters to which the general public might reasonably look for guidance, the mistake is made. A large number—probably a majority—of those who desire to show the flag are still under the erroneous impression that the Canadian flag is the one commonly called the Red Ensign, a red flag having a small Union Jack in an upper corner and the Canadian Arms in the fly. On any public holiday, or any occasion on which a flag is displayed, this Red Ensign will be found more frequently than any other flag. All who desire to use a flag, and all who like to see the National flag shown, should take the trouble to note that this use of the Red Ensign on land is quite incorrect. The nearly similar Red Ensign without the Dominion Arms, is the authorized flag of the British Merchant Marine. It is a sea flag, and cannot with propriety be flown on land. The same class of flag, with the Dominion Arms in the fly, is authorized as that of the Canadian Merchant Marine, that is, of British vessels registered in Canada. It too is a sea flag only, and it cannot be properly flown on land. Wherever that flag is flown on the staff of one of our buildings, or in one of our public places, its use is distinctly improper.

Many flag dealers, apparently, not understanding the flag question, have assumed that this red flag is the National flag of Canada, and have stocked up with it. They should be made to understand the mistake and to avoid the repetition of it. The only flag that can properly be flown on Canadian soil as the National flag of Canada is the Union Jack. The Red Ensign is the correct flag for a Canadian merchant ship, and it may be used with other flags for decorative purposes anywhere in Canada. But it should never be seen on the staff on land in Canada. Only the Union Jack is entitled to that honor.

If flags are to be used at all, it is surely worth while making a correct use of them.—From the Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Russian Law Is Suspended

New Socialist Minister Submits Bills on Land Reform

The provisional government has decided to suspend operations of the Agrarian law passed in 1906. Without the Duma's consent, M. Stolypin, the premier at the time, provided for the abolition of commercial ownership of peasant land and the substitution of individual ownership. The sponsor for the repeal is the new Socialist minister of agriculture, M. Tchernoff.

The minister has submitted to the council of ministers ten other bills on land reform, town as well as country. One provided for the better aplication of science in the work of the ministry of agriculture; another establishes a department of agriculture, economy and policy; another regulates the exploitation of forests. In principle the council approved these bills. It is intended to promulgate them speedily, leaving for the constituent assemblies decision the basic question of the transfer of the lands of the nobility to the peasantry.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Not His Name

In Dublin a zealous policeman caught a cab driver in the act of driving recklessly. The officer stopped him and said:

"What's yer name?"

"Ye'd betther try and find out," said the driver peevishly.

"Sure, and I will," said the policeman, as he went round to the side of the cab where the name ought to have been painted; but the letters had been rubbed off.

"Aha," cried the officer. "Now ye'll git yerself into worse disgrace than ever. Yer name seems to be oblitherated."

"You'rt wrong!" shouted the driver triumphantly. "'Tis O'Sullivan!"

"Is Mr. Flubdub busy?" asked the diffident customer.

"Mr. Flubdub is always busy," replied the pompous attendant.

"Well, let him stay busy." And that's how Mr. Flubdub lost a big order.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.
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COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO, Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS



Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF
THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

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Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

Secure the agency in your district for PELHAM'S PEERLESS FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Good pay; exclusive territory. Our agencies are valuable. Write PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

Dry Period Coming

Whisky Will Not Last More Than a Year

Chapin and Gore, for 60 years one of the largest whiskey manufacturing firms in the country, is to go out of business.

Mr. Hermann declared that within 60 days not less than 2,000 saloons in Chicago would be forced out of business by the new legislation, and that a like proportion throughout the country would be similarly affected. He estimated that the whiskey now in existence in the United States would be exhausted within a year at the present rate of consumption, saying that he had positive knowledge that there was not more than 200,000,000 gallons of whiskey now in the government warehouses. The normal consumption is said to be about 135,000,000 gallons, while, with the prospect of a dry period coming, it is expected that drinkers will try to store up a supply that will last for some time, thus taking all that is left over before the end of the next 12 months.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Deepest Mine in World

The deepest mine in the world is the Morro Velho in Brazil, the lowest galleries of which are 6,000 feet below the surface. The Morro Velho is a gold mine, worked by an English company. The gold-bearing vein descends into the earth like a great knife, at an angle of 45 degrees. The normal temperature at the bottom is only 113 deg. F., and by ventilation is kept down to about 100.

"Won't you give me a kiss to remember you by?"

"You'll remember longer the kiss you didn't get," said the wise girl. And he did.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Save Your Money and it will Save You

from paying excessive "credit" prices or interest on forced borrowings—from inability to grasp favorable opportunities for investment—from failure to provide well for your family and your children's education—from privation or dependence in your old age.

Accumulate money systematically through a Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada.**

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

See the Call for job printing

"INCUBE" Percheron Stallion

Will Stand for the Season 1917 at his own Stable, 1 Mile East of Gleichen, Sec. 17-22-22

"Incube" was born in France and holds French, American and Canadian papers, and is enrolled in Alberta. He is a beautiful coal black animal, stands 16½ hands high, weighs 2170 pounds, is heavy-boned, well-muscled, and a splendid specimen of the Percheron breed.

"Incube's" American Certificate Reads:

That the Percheron Stallion INCUBE, (81301); imported October, 1910, by Stream & Wilson, Creston, Iowa; is recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and that his recorded number is 71506.

Color and Description: Black; small star; white on right hind foot.

Pedigree: Foaled March 18, 1908, bred by M. Barbet, Department of Orne.

Sire, Jupiter (58231), by Laurietin 29953 (44885), by Jules (37987), by Villers 13169 (8081), by Briard 5317 (1630), by Brilliant 1271 (754), by Brilliant 1899 (756), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

Dam: Fatma (58386), by Fernando (34038), by Marathon 11410 (10386), by Voltaire 3540 (443, by Brilliant 1271 (755), by Brilliant 1899 (756). by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

2nd Dam: Coquette (25259). by Bismarck 5529 (633), by Sultan (1395), by Vigoureux (1392), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

3rd Dam: Louison (16374), by Vidocq (1403), by Utopia 780 (731), by Superior 454 (730), by Favori I (711), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

4th Dam: Rosette belonging to M. Tessier.

FEE $15 for Season, Payable November I, 1917

M. BOLINGER,
Owner, - Gleichen

Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion No. 1720

(Horse Breeders' Ordinance, N.-W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1903.)

The Pedigree of the Stallion INCUBE, imported [1730] 21506 (81301) described as follows: Breed, Percheron; Color Black; Marks, small star, white on right hind foot. Foaled in the year 1908, has been exmained in the department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered stud in a book recognized by the department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 5th day of May, 1913.

GEO. HARCOURT,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917

What Every Disabled Soldier Should Know

Some months ago a poster was issued titled "What Every Disabled Soldier Should Know" and proved so useful that it is to be issued again. Many do not realize either what has to be done or what is being done to secure the disabled soldier's restoration to ability and his firm establishment in a career of self-supporting industry. Yet this is absolutely essential if he is not to suffer when the labor market is no longer in its present quite abnormal state. This cannot be achieved without a clear understanding and hearty co-operation on the part of the public. For this reason we append a copy of the information:

That there is no such word as "impossible" in his dictionary.

That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.

That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to offset it.

That the whole object of doctors, nurses and the instructors is to help him in doing that very thing.

That he must help them to help him.

That he will have the most careful and effectual treatment known to science.

That interesting and useful occupations form a most valuable part of the treatment in Convalescent Hospitals and Sanatoria.

That if he cannot carry out his first duty by rejoining his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.

That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the Military Hospitals Commission.

That if he requires an artificial limb or kindred appliance it will be supplied free.

That every man disabled by service will receive a pension or gratuity in proportion to his disability.

That his pension cannot be reduced by his undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.

That his pay and allowances continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.

That an extra three months' pay, field pay, and separation allowance when there are dependents receiving such allowance, will be paid to all men returned from over seas and honorably discharged after at least six months service,—with certain exceptions, such as members of the permanent force and Federal or Provincial civil service who can step right back in their old positions.

That if his disability prevents him from returning to his old work he will receive free training for a new occupation.

That full consideration is given to his own capacity and desires when a new occupation has to be chosen.

That his own will-power and determination will enable him to succeed, both in the training and in the occupation afterwards.

That his maintenance and that of his family will be paid for during the training he may receive after discharge, and for a month longer.

That neither his treatment nor his training will cost him a cent.

That his home province has a special commission to assist him in finding employment on discharge.

That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations, and clubs to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him

That the Dominion and Provincial governments, the municipal authorities, and all sorts of employers, give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.

That the returned soldier wishing to take up land and farm it, will be helped to do so, under Federal and other settlement schemes.

That the Millitary Hospitals Commission exists to carry out his restoration and training in Canada.

That the Board of Pension Commission exists to distribute the pensions provided by his country for him and his dependents.

That the Military Hospitals Commission and the Board of Pension Commissioners are in the position of trustees, appointed for his benefit, and representing the whole people of Canada.

That, therefore, he should write direct to the Commission or the Board if he needs advice or help.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM

FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

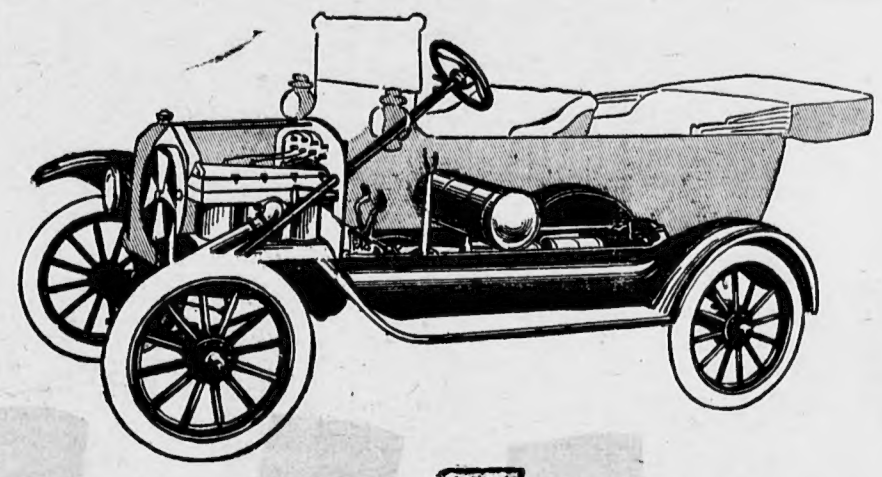
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longor an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to $50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000 for improvements (6% interest): no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA



Quality in the Right Place

Over 700
Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Service Stations in Canada

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axles, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

Universal Motors, Gleichen

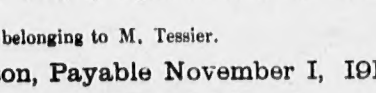
W. R. McKIE, Manager,

GLEICHEN, - - - - ALBERTA

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box,186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:



Horses branded:



Pacific Cold Stoage Company

DEALER IN

General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

——CALL AND SEE US——

GLEICHEN, - - ALBERTA

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay, C.C. — G. E. Bell, K.of R.andS

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, Z left thigh and T left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip —— left ribs.

THE McKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Lavel Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surly convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done beoause of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported Samples of Wall Paper before buying elsewhere

Pay up your subscription now.

A. R. TUDHOPE,

Agent for:

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Goold Shapley & Muir Co.
Canadian Fairbanks Morris
Cushman Motor Works
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine
Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

SYMPATHY IS GRATEFUL when you are sorrowing. But it doesn't pay bills. An insurance policy is full of the right sort of sympathy when your property is destroyed. And no one should neglect to secure protection against such a contingency. We can place risks with the strongest fire companies at lowest rates. Give you the maximum of insurance at minimum of cost. Will be pleased to talk the matter over with you.



Henderson & Mallory
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

LAWN-MAKING DEMANDS CARE AND KNOWLEDGE

How to Secure Velvety Sward That Rivals Flower Garden in Its Beauty.

Advice on lawns is given by H. C. Tillett of Hamilton, Ont., as follows: There is no feature of our garden more important, if we would have it look well, than a perfect piece of lawn. It may be said to be the frame to the picture—the finishing touch. A really good velvety lawn is, in fact, worthy and generally receives as much admiration as the flower borders behind it. A perfect lawn depends, to a very great extent, upon the seed used. This must be the best lawn seed and guaranteed free from hay, meadow grass or clover seed. A new lawn can be laid down either in the spring or in the fall.

Level and Undisturbed

It is essential that the seed should be sown on absolutely even ground. It must not, therefore, be trodden on again after the final raking. In order to avoid this, a strip of ground about three feet wide should be marked off with the garden line. After this has been sown, rake out the feet marks, and measure off another strip of the ground in the same way, each time levelling out the sower's feet marks.

The seed must be evenly sown and fairly thickly, so that all the ground is well covered. It should then be lightly raked in, taking care that the evenness of the ground is not disturbed, and that no footprints are left. The ground should then be rolled in order to bury any uncovered seed, which will then germinate with the first shower of rain. If the weather remains dry, the ground may be syringed over. As to the quantity of seed required, one pound will sow about thirty square yards of ground.

Cutting and Weeding

The grass should be allowed to grow until it is four inches high and should then be cut with a sharp scythe; afterward the machine may be used, setting it high; cutting too close weakens the young plants. If there are any bare places these should be reseeded. The new lawn should be cut regularly once a week, and when there is little rainfall, watered in the shade of the evening. Never water grass when the sun is over head.

A suitable tool should be used to remove weeds, such as dandelions, daisies, plantains, docks, etc. These will always appear even when the best seed has been sown, as there are certain to be some weed seeds in the ground, but, if taken in time, the grass will soon become master of these, and they will disappear. In order to possess a fine lawn, there must be constant cutting, rolling, and watering. Nor should the broom be spared, a thorough brooming does a lawn good. Always use a catcher on the mower. It is a mistake to leave the clippings on the lawn.

FOR STOCK RAISERS

Advice For Handling Milch Cows and Steers

The cow calving this has a poor chance to make greatest profits, if any profits at all. The persistent milking cow needs four to eight weeks' rest and good feeding before her next freshening. Is your cow which is not persistent less profitable because she is not so good, or because she is poorly fed and managed? Only by keeping records of milk produced and feed consumed can this be discovered. Discard the mongrel and scrub bull and save money. If calves are worth raising, they should be of the best breeding possible, on the sire's side at least. Use only the very best pure-bred bull available; good dairy cattle are more valuable each year, and the good ones never come by chance, but are well bred and reared. Greatest profits are made in steer feeding when the animals are finished and marketed as baby beef (12 to 20 months) or as prime 2-year-old steers. In finishing steers in summer, the poor pastures must be supplemented by green fodder crops and a good grain ration.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Cause of Soft-shelled Eggs

Soft-shelled eggs are common in the early spring. The first and usual cause is that the bird is too fat. In this case make the hens take more exercise by scratching in deep litter for their feed, which should be reduced somewhat. Also, feed sprouted oats or beets. Lack of lime will also cause it. This may be supplied by feeding crushed oyster shell or old plaster. Forcing the hens for heavy egg production and the excessive feeding of a loosening ration will also bring about this condition.

Don't seed weedy land.

A man without personality does not go very far in the world.

Flying with a strong wind, carrier pigeons cover 1,500 yards a minute.

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking and Embalming

Artifical wreaths always on hand. Weather extremes will not effect these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS.

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163

Location North end of N. Service's Blacksmith shop

T. H. Beach

Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and Dentist

Day and night calls promtly attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - 40



Who Builds your Clothes?

This is not an impertinent question if you realize the helpful spirit in which it is asked.

LAILEY-TRIMBLE MASTER BUILT CLOTHES

will assure you of always being well-dressed, because they are—

MASTER-BUILT to fit;
MASTER-BUILT to wear;
MASTER-BUILT to hold their lines;
MASTER-BUILT to satisfy you from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and the handsome fabrics now ready for your inspection.

R. W. White
Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA

Will YOU Give 3-½ Cents a Day to Keep

A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. **THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.** This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON. WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3 1-3 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-BREAKING CROPS.

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a day or $36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. $60.00 a year will feed five; $120.00 a year will feed 10.

WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA you would help—

YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium!

AND YOU MUST ACT NOW

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge—**WHAT WILL YOU DO?**

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are ASSURED that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

Send cheques payable to—

Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA,

and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

Look over your stationary, if it is getting low tell us your troubles, and have your stock renewed at The Call offce.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Enemy Aviators Afraid

Captured Flier Relates Why He Slid to Earth Instead of Behind Own Lines

German aviators are being told by their superior officers that capture by the French or Americans means torture. Evidence comes from the front of the enemy's growing lack of aerial morale and the fear with which he enters combat. Near the headquarters of the Lafayette Escadrille, Aviator Guller, French flyer of an escadrille working in conjunction with the American birdmen, attacked a German biplane. Twenty-five well placed shots wounded the enemy pilot in his eyes. The latter, obsessed by fear of capture became so frightened that he almost lost control of his machine. He banked and turned gracefully planed down to the nearest field and landed. It was within the French lines. He could have easily maneuvered in such a manner as to reach the German lines in safety.

The story of the German airman's fear developed when he was questioned by his French and American captors. He explained that during the combat, his machine gunner had been hidden in the body of the biplane too much afraid to look at the attacking French machine. Before leaving their aerodrome both had been impressed that they would be captured if they allowed themselves to be captured. They were accordingly relieved when told that a prison camp with bodies of dead Germans in respect in Germany was the worst they could expect.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the dressing. It will soon stop healing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new flesh. It is a good, scientized healer among oils and is made of pure oils that can't be beaten where other oils failed utterly.

Mounts Into Many Millions

Gigantic Task Performed by Swiss Postal Authorities

A lone charitable work is performed by the Swiss postal authorities. The little mountain republic allows free postage on all parcels to letters, ages, and money orders destined for prisoners of war, but also to all correspondence addressed to civilian workers and the interned civilians in their relatives and friends in some of the most thickly populated countries of Europe.

The mail matter which has thus been transmitted gratuitously since the outbreak of the war amounts to many millions and statistics covering the period from September, 1914, to March, 1917, indicates that through the mediation of the Swiss federal post offices at Berne and Basle nearly 250 million letters and postal cards and 13 million small parcels have been taken care and forwarded to the countries at war.

In the same period 48,335,153 parcels, some weighing up to eleven pounds, were forwarded to prisoners of war of all countries. At the end of March, 1917, 4,189,600 packages of bread also were sent to and by mail. From September, 1914, to March, 1917, 6,067,000 money orders for prisoners of war were received and re-forwarded by the Swiss post amounting to a total of $84,097,240.00.

"It's when a man is in trouble that he realizes the value of a friend."

"Sure! He can put all his property in his name."—Boston Transcript.

WOMAN SICK
TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to work or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I can truthfully say to-day that I am perfectly well. My weight is 165 pounds and am a strong woman. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'Brian, 2155 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacement, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, hearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Big Trade Increase

Remarkable Increase Shown for First Two Months of Present Fiscal Year

The return of American Consul-General John G. Foster, stationed at Ottawa, shows that the trade of the Dominion of Canada for the first two months of the present fiscal year beginning with April 1, 1917, has shown a remarkable increase as compared with the corresponding months of 1916, the total value of the imports of merchandise for consumption and the domestic exports amounting to $106,096,872, as compared with $89,-990,815 in 1916. The merchandise imported for consumption amounted to $104,404,188 compared with $199,-845,642 in 1916. The domestic exports were $214,202,685, compared with $149,745,173 one year previous. The duty collected during the first two months of the fiscal year 1917, amounted to $30,858,808, compared with $22,887,138 for the same period in 1916.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order, so quickly that unless prompt relief is found the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes it is ill. Diarrhoea, dysentery, sour stomach, green sickness, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are some of the troubles that may come of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. Baby's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the little stomach and bowels and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Why Don't Restaurants Use Sticky Fly Paper

Instead of Nauseating Guests With the Gory Fly Swatter

Now that fly time is again with us, why don't restaurants and lunch rooms get to watch individual fly swatting campaigns while endeavoring to entice flies to sticky paper.

Unless one is blessed with more than ordinary fly swatting ambition, take the joy out of life and make summer doing a delectable pleasure. Why don't restaurant managers and soda fountain clerks and all who offer the public food and drink come out to their senses and substitute the unobtrusive fly paper—that reliable sticky fly paper that does the work efficiently but so thoroughly.

So you, dear fly-bitmeter, are still unclothed by lunging marauders or an active campaign for their extermination.

And just remember, Mr. Restaurant Keeper, that flies are the principal, sanitized and unwashed, indicate more flies in the kitchen and dining room apartments. They are a very decided indication of bad housekeeping, and that flies through the present domestic arrangements by good screens, and the above mention fly paper. You would be surprised at the idea of nice or cockroaches feeding on the sweetmeats in the dining room, but flies are just as objectionable. Clear them out and let your patrons get to work.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

Airplanes Were Foretold

Isaiah, Jeremiah, Zacharish and Hosea Prophesied Man's Flying

Charles A. Dana, whose brilliance as its editor, made the New York Sun famous for all," visited Brooklyn Navy Yard, where afterward at the extraordinary material exhibited a Biblical prophecy wherein it was foretold that man should some day come up to the Holy City "behind a wooden winged fowl."

That the little Baldwin locomotive upon its crooked track gave a good imitation of a "swaying furnace" that Wright February day I ascended from Italia to Avon.

But that has nothing to do with aeroplanes, which is what I mean to write about. There are fifty three references covering more than aeroplanes in Europe, and the United States may send over still more.

Now, turn to your Bible and read what Isaiah and Jeremiah foresaw these flocks of winged men.

Isaiah likens the shell fly as an eagle and spread his wings." So said Jeremiah.

Hosea also took a mental photograph centuries upon centuries ago of the human shell: "He shall come like an eagle against the house of the Lord."

Zacharish, too, had a similar vision, and he beheld "two women, and the wind was in their wings."

But it was grand old Isaiah who pictured accurately what the "flying machines" were going to do thousands of years before they did it.

"They encircling unit of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land, Immanuel."

Can you put upon canvas a more graphic picture of those fifty thousand aeroplanes under aid that the old prophet inquired: "Who are these who fly as a cloud?"

Not Quite Plucked

Sally Farmer—If that summer boarder proposes to me tonight what shall I tell him, ma?

Mrs. Farmer—Put him off for a week. I think he's got money enough left for another week's board.

Cost of Preserving Greatly Exaggerated

Women Now Determined to Save the Fruit Crop

Last summer many women did not go up their regular supply of homemade preserves; and bitterly they regretted it. They became scared at what they called the high price of sugar. When sugar reached 7½ cents a pound, they let the strawberries and cherries go by. When sugar sold at 8 cents and 8½ cents, they permitted the luscious peaches, pears, plums and apples to rot on the ground.

But never again. This summer will see a genuine, old time revival in homemade preserving; because the women of Canada now realize what a foolish extravagance it was to do without preserves; especially when the increased cost of putting them up is considered.

As a matter of fact, every woman can preserve for the cost of strawberries, that the increased cost of sugar is surprisingly small.

Further back in the files of papers publishing market prices, we find that in 1911, 1912 and 1914, up, to the outbreak of war the average price of granulated sugar was 4½ cents a pound. Today, the best granulated sugar retails at 8½ cents. This is a difference of 4 cents a pound for the whole of the country.

A quart jar of preserved berries needs, generally, but half a pound of sugar; so that the increased cost of sugar, as to the actual increased cost of sugar, is only 11-2 cents a quart, compared with the cost of preserving before the war when sugar was unusually cheap.

This is a time when the women of Canada to come gallantly to the aid of the country, and help to conserve the fruit crop. There is no doubt but this year promises to be a record fruit crop, both in quality and quantity. Foreign markets being closed because of the shortage in transportation, it is evident that the whole burden of homemakers as to whether this crop is worth while to be a source of profit or a complete loss.

With the home pantries filled with glass jars, preserves and jellies; with these delicacies served on the table three times a day and cakes enormous quantities of which will be released for the troops will be the duty of the loving children in Belgium.

The second consideration of the above facts will show to the Canadian housewife that sugar is not too high to preserve profitably; that the increased cost of sugar les not to the extent of preventing the homemade preserves; and that preserving is both an economy and a patriotic duty.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonial, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Song Of Merit

John Wanted Boots That Would Sing for Him

John Chinaman often has peculiar ideas of things that he has learned that he buys in America. For one thing, he always wants boots that are creaky and, to a large, for he believes that in that way he gets more value for his money. In Canton, where he lives size, boots may have to possess other peculiar characteristics before they meet his full approval, as the following story indicates:

A Canadian missionary offered a pair of fine boots that he had long kept in stock to a Chinaman who had been kindly took them, but two days later he brought them back.

"Him no good," he explained.

"Him no good," declared John. "Him no singsong boot. Velly soon him no wear. Me like singsong boot the catchee back Yee dollee."

"Singsong boot?" exclaimed the missionary. "Me no sabe!"

"Me think you sabe all litte," replied John. "Me like boot with singee. Squeak—Squeak! when Chinaman walkee, allee same good boot."

When the merchant had given him the boots with the squeak in the sole of course, cheap ones that squeaked loudly, John Chinaman departed highly satisfied.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Making Cloth From Cork

The French are perfected a process for manufacturing a cheap substitute cloth from cork that is already being used in the making of certain garments. The essential part of the process, for its removal of the resinous matter in the cork which make it brittle. After the treatment the sheets of cork can be cut into any desired shape without breaking. These elastic sheets are cemented to a backing of linen cloth and the fabric is ready for use.

After the Movies Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes, Red Eyes, Sore Eyes—Eyes Strained by Movies, Motor Driving, Golf, Tennis, Reading, Sewing or Sunshine. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that Feel Dry and Gritty. Give your Eyes the Care they Deserve. Keep an Good Murine Handy. Use it Regularly. Your Eyes will CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. 50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Co Operating With American Fleet

Brazil Helping to Hunt German Sea Raiders

Brazil's navy has begun co-operating with the American fleet in South American waters in hunting down German sea raiders and watching for German submarines.

Sending of a special diplomatic mission to Brazil to arrange for greater co-operation of forces and the closest possible co-operation of the two governments is under consideration.

Without formal declaration of war, Brazil thus practically has joined the United States against Germany. Whether Brazil will supplement her action by a formal declaration of war is regarded as doubtful because the government at Rio de Janeiro is inclined to regard its action rather as defensive than aggressive.

Brazil's seizure of the war-bound German ship has added to her merchant marine more than 150,000 tons which with that already in her coastal fleet will, it believed, contribute materially to the solution of the problem of getting supplies to the Allies.

Brazil's navy is the largest of the South American group and in connection with the American fleet commanded by Admiral Caperton, it is believed the navy of the southern republic will be greatly increased.

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The Pill That Brings Relief—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of distress and pain in the stomach, he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it is not corrected. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their searching qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

The Victor of Galicia

Had Romantic Rise From Humble Origin

Russia is ringing with the name of Kornilloff, hero of the war. Lieut.-General L. G. Kornilloff, Governor of Galacia, whose astonishing feat first conveyed that the Germans could not be more flash in the pan. General Kornilloff is the most striking, chivalrous and scholary officer in the army. He is a romantic rise from a humble origin, Russian history offers no one parallel—that of Michel Vassilievitch Lomonosoff, fisherman's son, poet, philosopher and founder of the modern Russian language in the first half of the eighteenth century.

From log cabin to general is the record every one of Russia's heroes, General Kornilloff's career. Born 46 years ago, son of a need-stricken Karalinsk Cossack in the Siberian village, he later reared a large family on a pittance of pay. At 18 he entered the Omsk village, young Kornilloff early began rough forest work. At the age of 9 he rescued his little brother from drowning. When he was 13 he, for his own exertion and all-night vigil, was allowed to enter the Siberian Cadets corps, largely composed of sons of local magnates. Thanks again to his own efforts, this indomitable Siberian lumberjack graduated from the engineering at the Michailovski Artillery school, where his amazing mathematical brilliancy attracted attention from the authorities, even though he was suspected, even then, of being a secret revolutionary.

Next General Kornilloff was on duty in the Russian army and being penniless he was obliged to serve in the ranks. But his genius for war received the rank of colonel, and was entrusted with a desperate duty in Central Asia—to rescue a retreat from Meviden of one of General Kuropatkin's armies. The mission he was executed with such resolution and skill that he was given the rank of general. Later he travelled all through Turkestan, the Caucasus and Persia, studying the people and later writing invaluable books on Turkestan and the countries of Central Asia.

Amazing to strangers is his gift for languages. He speaks all the chief European, but also Persian, Chinese and every dialect of Central Asia. At the outbreak of the present war he was in command of the Forty-sixth division, stationed at Kornovitch, on the Kornilloff's. In Galicia in 1915 he repeated the Meviden feat, covering under an unequaled month-long hail of Austro-German shells whereby he lost one-third of his men through encircling foe, but he himself was wounded and taken prisoner by the Austrians.

The enemy press related that their prisoner was highly complimented with General Kornilloff's accomplishments and noble bearing and that the return of his sword showed great honor to him than to their own victorious commander. But the Austrians did not long stand captivity. After a daring escape from an Austrian prison camp and astonishing adventures he reached Russia.

At the outbreak of the revolution he was invited to command the troops of Petrograd, implying full confidence in the revolutionary Russia. When the disorders arose General Kornilloff, disgusted with the weak oppression, resigned, saying he would sooner shoot than lead troops in such a country. He took command of the Eighth army, whose brilliant exploit is the primarily to him.

Uncle Ezra—I hear your boy has joined the Aviation Corps.

Uncle Eben—Yes, and I'm afraid he won't make good.

Uncle Ezra—What makes you think so?

Uncle Eben—He's so durn forgetful that he's liable to take the machine up and come down without it.—Puck.

Redpath SUGAR



No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 12

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Facilitating Train Movements In U. S.

American Roads Taking Drastic Measures to Speed Up Freight Shipments

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to what those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania railroad has eliminated no less than 162 trains, or more than 25% of the number of trains on the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an enormous amount. But 2,268,000 train miles per annum or over 6,300 miles per day, every day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars and observation cars are being discontinued. Boston and Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains, or more than 10% of the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Determined efforts are also being made to increase the carload of freight, to utilize to the utmost the terminals should be kept clear. The American railroads have found that in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can offer to the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is to be hoped Canada, that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

Coal Cards in Berlin

Coal cards have been introduced in Berlin, says a Berlin despatch to the Overseas News Agency. Apartments with heating stoves will be limited to a quarter of a ton per room and a maximum of a ton and a half for more than five rooms. Household stoves will be limited to half of last year's supply.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you the best value that it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than before the war. Carbon papers, wastes for coated books, boxes, and packages have all gone into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price and unprocurable. We have the most modern and well equipped plant for this particular line of work and can still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order for counter check books and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper, who will be glad to call and explain.

Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. We have the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast, and no error has ever been too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, enabling an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra high grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

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We also manufactures Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, Lard and Butter Cartons, Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Parchment Papers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used for a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the best sanitary article on the market for this purpose.

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We are large importers of this article and sell at present prices, on 8x11 size in 1000 quantities and upwards, are very low. Quote prices on other sizes. Samples free.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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Japan's Shipping For American Steel

Arrangements Under Way Whereby U. S. Will Secure Transport Facilities

The Japanese government is making arrangements with the United States government whereby Japan will get steel in exchange for ships. The first part of the agreement will be that the United States expedite shipments of steel for Japanese shipyards, and in return Japan will send about 50,000 tons of ships to carry United States troops and war material to Europe.

Further effort will be made by Japanese ship builders to induce Gen. Goethals to order ships for the emergency fleet. These ship builders say they can complete steel ships in less time than in countries as far away as Japan is from the steel. American producers have been urging Japanese ship builders to build as 12 cents a pound for fabricated steel plates. Deliveries are slow and Japanese construction is held up by shortage of plates. If the shipping of cheap lumber will enable Japan to build 10,000-ton steamers in a few months at a price considerably below the present market price.

The same authority says that Japan is sending warships to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic war zones.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Says Submarine Menace Increases

Official Table of "Successful" Sinkings Disclaimed by Device; Steel Arms Reach Out and Feel for Trap Nets

Automatic steel arms which reach out from German submarines and push them away from the Allies' trap nets are saving the German U-boats and increasing the undersea menace, according to a statement from a British admiralty official published by the Providence Journal.

"That the submarine menace is increasing everywhere admitted in inner circles of the British admiralty," says the statement. "Another menace making for shortage of shipping is the fact that available tonnage diverts through several routes in war work, very rapidly. The demand for more grease to keep the actual tonnage of ships sunk by submarines."

The captain of a torpedoed merchantman has turned over to the navy department a sketch of a new type of German submarine equipped with wire a cutting device designed to repel nets, the sketch shows. Between several strands of stout steel hawser are fastened knives that project like cunning tower to the stern. Attached to these is a series of heavy circular knives, a foot in diameter, placed about a yard apart.

The captain made the drawing while in a small boat after his ship had been torpedoed. He had been shelled and torpedoed in two other ships, but on neither of those occasions had he noticed anything new in the type of the German diving boats. While he was not close enough to the boat submerged to examine minutely the addition to its upper works, he was able to see plainly enough to make a good sketch.

The theory of the captain is that a U-boat equipped would hope to cut its way through any steel nets in which it might become enmeshed.

German Public Uneasy

The current editorial cartoon by Ensterer William was held in Berlin, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam, but subcommencement as to what took place in the gathering has been made.

"The German public is very uneasy regarding the absence of news as to the decisions of the crown council which the emperor held," says the cartoonist. "Only a series of generalities are such meetings held.

Other advices from the same source say that the meeting of the crown council lasted three hours, being one of the longest on record since July, 1914, when Emperor William signed the mobilization order together with the members of the emperor's military and naval cabinet.

It is believed, says the despatch, that one of the results of the council will be the introduction of a franchise bill for Prussia granting universal direct suffrage and the secret ballot.

Farmer—On which side do you milk a cow?

New War Hand—The outside.—New York Sun.

Daily Rations Small

Almost Impossible to Get Enough at Present

Fifteen months ago, a few days after arriving in England, I entered a large grocery store on Tottenham Court Road in quest of a pound of sugar for a special dish we were planning to cook out boarding house meals. And I was refused. With all the indignation of one who has just come from a country where nothing is ever short, I demanded why. And I have never entered that store since.

But I would swallow my pride and walk all the way there today, stand in a queue for an hour or so, and carry home a pound of sugar if I could get so much as half a pound of sugar. Also I'd pay treble the prevailing price if I were sure of having a chance of purchasing, and the price is fixed by the government.

Yesterday I ate gooseberry pie, and if there was sugar in it the fact was entirely concealed. This morning I drank my tea without sugar. Last night for dinner my "sweet" course was sweetened with dates, and I have learned in these inconvenient times how unpalatable many fruits are when instead of sugar, is one of the palatable things.

On Saturday I paused before an antique shop near Edgeware road to investigate the display in the window. There, in the midst of the clutter of the average English window display, was a Spode sugar bowl full of loaf sugar. And we all gazed in awe.

A cheerful woman solved his individual problem by sending complimentary tickets to his grocer. A Fromley bookseller advertises books cheap for sugar. Whist drives with sugar for prizes are becoming common. At Christie's Red Cross Sale a bag of sugar completely overshadowed the works of Rubens and the kings bronze medieval bowl of the Chou dynasty. Charity raffles for bags of sugar are more popular than illicit officers' dances.

In the Savoy the waiter gum-shoes up behind your chair to whisk in a whisper your preference in coffee. If you take sugar he delicately deposits the sugar under a thick cover at the side of an easily-taken pill. If you don't take sugar he puts it away neatly. In tea-rooms a somewhat similar procedure is followed, but there everyone takes tea, and there is no fear for future use.

And yet you only had to spend fifty cents for wares you didn't need to get the pound of sugar you did. Then, the grocer was generally overwhelmed the works of Rubens and the kings bronze medieval bowl of the Chou dynasty. Charity raffles for bags of sugar are more popular than illicit officers' dances.

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And yet you only had to spend fifty cents for wares you didn't need to get the pound of sugar you did. Then, the grocer was generally overwhelmed with custom. Now, he is content to remain standing out in the average home, protest that he is being pilled by the price prohibited from making conditions. But he needn't sell you at all. So now all the housewife has a sweet smile, the proper humility, membership in the sugar club and the daily exchange of greetings between wives and a monthly store bill of one hundred francs.

What bewilders us is that we can get no sugar in the shops where we do own. Within an area of two hundred yards there are twenty confectionary stores and not a pound of sugar for anyone.

The other day a kind Canadian friend sent me a half pound of sugar —the parcel cost sixteen cents—and always under a threat of Canadian sugar keeping house in England on the average ration of a pound per week by mail by an indulgent mother wasn't so fortunate. Probably the government required that five pounds be sent by confectioner or the brewer.

By government ruling they have cut us down to one and five-sevenths ounces a day—try it and see what it lasted but that most of us never see enough together to weigh on anything but a chemist's scales.

Upon the recent death of a publican's wife, who had served in his country in a very high legislative place, a number of newspapermen met, collaborated on an obituary notice.

"What shall we say of the former senator?" asked one of the men.

"Oh, just put down that he was always easier a little to trust."

"And," queried a cynical member of the party, "shall we mention the name of the trust?"—Puck.

Nature Says

"I can remedy most ills, and help you to escape many ailments, if you give me timely aid." Naturally, Nature prefers

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes 25c.

POTENTIALITY OF AIRPLANE FOR MILITARY USES IS DEMONSTRATED

FUTURE OF THE AIRPLANE AND THE SUBMARINE

It Is Very Difficult To Set Limits To Effectiveness of Airplanes Used In Large Numbers In Destroying Enemy Gun-Making And Munition Plants, Paralyzing Military Activity

The unprecedented achievement of the French aeronaut, Sergeant Gallois in wiping out single-handed a large section of the Krupp munition works at Essen in Germany, is one of the most notable adventures in the history of the war. There was nothing accidental in his success. He knew what he had to do; he planned his route and stuck to it; he flew across Essen and back, dropping bombs on the works; and he returned to the spot whence he had started seven hours before. The total distance covered during that interval was nearly four hundred and sixty-seven miles. Fortunately he was left unwounded, and practically uninjured by his strenuous adventure.

Interesting as the achievement of Gallois is, it is still more important. It shows, as no previous incident has done, the potentiality of the airplane for military purposes. If one aviator can fly so far without injury and do so much harm to the enemy by dropping a few bombs on the most important spot in Germany, it is difficult to set limits to what might be achieved by a few dozens of such men. It seems altogether likely just now that Gallois will have scores, perhaps hundreds of ambitious imitators, many of whom will lose their lives, but some of whom will succeed. It should be borne in mind that to put the Krupp gun-making and munition-making establishment out of business would go far to paralyze the military activity and destroy the military efficiency of the German empire.

For some time past there has been developing a disposition among military and naval experts to institute comparisons or contrasts between the future of the airplane and that of the submarine. In a recent public address, Secretary Baker of the War Department of the United States made the announcement that "American skill and ingenuity, American scientific knowledge, and the inexhaustible resources of supplies shall all be drawn upon, and we shall contribute to the unquestionable supremacy of the air," so that the efficiency of military operations may be maintained. Some months ago Admiral Perry, of North Pole fame, suggested that small but swift seaplanes might be used effectively as destroyers of submarines by housing them on a "mother" warship, from whose deck they might make short but swift flights to search for submarines and drop bombs on them with fatal effect, even when submerged. As both the airplane and the submarine are recent entrants into the field of warfare, it will be increasingly interesting to watch their future evolution, respectively.—Toronto Globe.

Ex-Soldiers Will Flock to Canada

Bruce Walker Says it is Certain Thousands Will Come After War is Over

"All investigations lead to the decided belief that there will be a tremendous immigration of Imperial army ex-service men to Canada after the war," declared J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, who has just returned from London. Mr. Walker has been in the Old Country for five months, acting on the Empire Settlement committee, in connection with the settlement of soldiers.

Although not inclined to speak at any length on the features of his trip, he admitted, when questioned on the submarine menace, that his ship was chased for many miles by a submarine and that for four consecutive hours it was engaged in a running fight with the enemy craft. The ship zig-zagged for miles out of its course. A companion ship was less fortunate, and those on deck saw it sink after a few minutes' fight, about a mile and a half away.

Referring to the settlement of soldiers, Mr. Walker continued. "The committee took special steps to ascertain the opinions of all members, and we are abundantly satisfied that a vast proportion of the men of sedentary occupations will not return to such work, but will seek to perpetuate the outdoor life by emigrating to one of the overseas dominions. It is generally recognized in England that the conditions offered by the Canadian government are more attractive and provide greater inducements than those of any other overseas dominions. As soon as the war is over, demobilization takes place and if the necessary transportation equipment can be provided there will be a tremendous immigration, and particularly to the western provinces."

Age and Woman's Vote

One of the reasons given for fixing the age of women voters in the United Kingdom at thirty years is that there are in the country more women than men, and that accepting twenty-one years, the age at which men may vote, in the case of their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, would give the weight of political power to the females of the species. Perhaps "excuse" would be a better definition than "reason" for such statement of the case. If it is right that women should vote, it is logical to hold they should vote on an equality with men; and it is likely that in a short time they will.—From the Montreal Gazette.

Cannot Push Through Foe Lines Faster

Why Advances of British Are For Small Distances

"Why is it after British forces have broken the German lines, as at Bullecourt, Messines or Vimy Ridge, they don't push on through?"

One of England's foremost strategists was asked this question. Here is his answer:

"The whole process of this war is a matter of lines of communication. The reason the British offensive seems to nibble a bit of the Hindenburg line in the north and then strike a few days later far to the south, is the vital necessity of establishing communicating lines and of consolidating positions.

"When the British move forward after a terrible artillery preparation which has left little of the enemy trenches but powder and corpses, they don't find many Germans there—not live ones at least. The Germans know a day or so in advance when a big push is coming. They can't help it. They fall back to their reserve lines in the rear, and consolidate their guns and men, ready for a counter-attack.

"The way to stop this counter-attack and hold the advantage we have won is to rush up our heavy guns and be ready to cut them to pieces when they try to 'come back.'

"I have seen 45 miles of railway laid in three days. Our engineers at the front work night and day and this is largely why, when we once get hold of a piece of the Hindenburg line, we hold on to it. Bulldog tenacity, the papers call it, but it's military knowledge and foresight just as much.

"Furthermore, when the Germans feel sure that a certain spot at which the British have been hammering is about to be attacked, they rush their reserves and guns over to back up that particular sector. That is the time for us to strike somewhere else while they are using all their energy to stop us at another point."

Cossacks In Revolution

How They Routed Petrograd Police in the Znamenskaya Place

The aid given by the Cossacks to the Russian revolution is described in the New Republic in a diary written by an American who was present during the revolution and to whom an eyewitness told the following:

"The Znamenskaya place was full of people," he said, "orators everywhere, especially around the statue in the centre of the square, and a company of Cossacks riding around and around the crowd. I was on the outskirts, near the Newski, opposite the Goncharnaya. I looked up the Newski. Suddenly there was a shot behind me, close to me. I looked around and saw a man's arm and hand holding a smoking revolver straight up into the air, and then I saw a troop of mounted police issue from the Goncharnaya with naked sabers and charge at the crowd. Suddenly a shot came from the Cossacks who were on my right, and the leader of the police fell down from his horse. The Cossacks yelled and charged the police, hacking and swinging their whips. The police broke and fled. Then," he said, "you should have seen the crowd. People kissed and hugged the Cossacks, climbing up on the horses to reach them. Others kissed and embraced the horses, the Cossacks' boots, stirrups, saddles. They were given cigarettes, money, cigar cases gloves, anything and everything." His eyes were full of tears. "Go home," he said "quick; there'll be war in the city tonight."

Canada's Nationhood

Has the Utmost Freedom and the Pride of Nationality

Canada's system of government appears to be little understood by those who are not familiar with the British empire system of independent nations co-operating as one empire. The situation may be made clearer in many minds by quoting the following short newspaper editorial, which recently appeared in the Calgary "Albertan.":

"Canada is a self-governing nation, and its will is not restricted in any manner.

"It entered the war at its own suggestion, and has been doing its part in its own way. It has received no orders from Britain.

"Any person who suggests that Canada is not as free in every way as any other nation in the world either is not well informed or is taking advantage of technicalities.

"Canada has shown the world that a British dependency can become self-governing, with the utmost freedom, and still remains true to the mother country. As a British nation, it can carry on its world mission.

"Canada has the utmost freedom, the pride of nationality and the buoyant national pride. What more is needed?"

Newsprint from Seaweed

A Danish inventor, it is announced has discovered a process for making newsprint paper from seaweed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from wood pulp.

Czar's Pet Dancer Regains Mansion From Socialists

Petrograd House, Costliest in City Was Used as Soldiers' Club

News cables of the last few days have related that Mlle. Hatilde Kscheninska, noted Russian dancer and close friend of Nicholas, former czar, again had come into possession of her mansion and estate in Petrograd, from which she was driven in the first days of the revolution. Behind the simple news statements lies a story of romance, typical of the court life of the old autocratic days.

For several months the dancer's palace has been occupied by Socialists and revolutionary committees. The wonderful Roman baths, said to be the most costly in the Russian capital, have been used as typewriting headquarters by short haired Socialist girls. The salon has been used as the club room for the soldiers. The grounds have been open to the public.

The fact that the dancer, disliked by the Russian people, has returned and again taken possession of her estate is regarded by Russians in this country as proof of the moderation of control practiced by the revolutionists.

Mlle. Kscheninska returned from her retreat when the first fury of the revolution had abated and appealed to the new department of justice for her estate. The judges held that as she owned the property, regardless of how she came into its possession, she was entitled to it and that it must be returned to her.

Accordingly the palace has been given up by the revolutionists. The dancer's finest possessions, including pictures had been locked in storerooms and are said to be intact, but she has complained that furs and other personal property to the value of several hundred thousand dollars have been stolen.

Officially the czar broke off all relations with the dancer a few years ago. But the Russian capital had been filled in recent years with stories of life in the dancer's palace. Petrograd has known that Nicholas was a frequent caller there.

Thousands of Russians and others in New York have seen the dancer on the stage and in her splendid equipages. She is described as "plain." Even when she was young she was not beatuiful, it is said, but she possessed charm and grace which won her fame as an artistic dancer.

Mlle. Kscheninska is about 44 years old. She had possessed the czar's friendship and held sway over the autocrat of all the Russias for nearly twenty-five years.

The dancer began to attract attention on the stage about 1902 and 1903, when she was a star in the imperial opera of Vienna. Although she was the prima ballarina, what excited the public interest in her performances was the knowledge that becoming known that for more than ten years she had been the czar's favorite. It had been known in court circles, but not by the public.

The friendship between the czar and the dancer dates back to two years previous to his marriage to the Princess Alix of Hesse. The czarina knew of her husband's infatuation for the dancer and it was court gossip that she consented to the marriage only because forced to by relatives. In spite of all the charms she brought to bear on her husband the czarina was forced to acknowledge the truth—that the little Polish dancer still retained first place in the czar's affections.

But by degrees the czarina succeeded in gaining the ascendency over her rival in the ruler's affections, and after ten years he consented to break off his relations with the dancer. At least he consented not to see her in public. The czar wished to make the dancer's life happy, so he gave to her great wealth and sent her to Vienna as a life member of the Imperial Opera Ballet.

One clause of the agreement was that she should leave her four sons to be reared by the mother of the czar. It was estimated at that time that she had a fortune of 9 million dollars, in addition to the diamonds and jewels, which she displayed on every public occasion.

For the last few years Mlle. Kscheninska has spent much time on her estate, said to have been given her by the czar.—From the New York Herald.

Food Administration

Comparison of Pre-War Prices of Commodities With Prevailing Figures

Figures compiled by the Department of Labor are accepted by the temporary food administration unquestionably as representing the most accurate information on price conditions the country over of any that are available from official sources. From that department comes a detailed statement of the difference in the retail prices of nine staple food commodities for a pre-war period of five years, 1909 to 1913, inclusive, except in the matter of eggs, where information was obtainable for the year 1913, as compared with averages for the first three and four months of the present year, as nearly a war period as can be reduced to dependable figures.

Flour for the pre-war period averaged $6.71 per barrel, as compared with $11.56 for the first four months of 1917; lard raised from 15.06 to 23.40 cents, and butter from 36.3 to 47.3 cents.

Cornmeal increased from $2.74 per 100 pounds to $4.07; ham from 24.1 to 32.1 cents; bacon from 25.2 to 31.2 cents; milk from 8.7 to 10 cents; eggs from 33.8 to 46.7 cents; and dressed poultry from 19.9 to 26.6 cents per pound. These comparisons of pre-war prices are with those for the first three months of the present year.

Haig Praises Railway Aid By Canadians

Sir Douglas' Review of the War Ends Previous to Vimy

Sir Douglas Haig, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, in a despatch reports on the operations carried on from November to the commencement of the present offensive. From the viewpoint of the general Canadian reader, the despatch provokingly leaves off precisely when the Vimy operations were about to open. There are no references to any particular units throughout.

Sir Douglas writes of the gradual extension of the British front. In January this was completed without incident. He describes in general terms the operations of the Ancre and the enemy's general withdrawal, and proceeds:

"The retreat to which the enemy was driven by our continued success reintroduced on the western front conditions of war which have been absent from that theatre since the opening months of the war. After more than two years of trench warfare considerable bodies of our troops were engaged under conditions approximating open fighting, and the cavalry was given an opportunity to perform its special duties. Our operations during the latter half of March are therefore of peculiar interest. The result achieved by all arms has been most satisfactory, although the deliberate nature of the enemy's withdrawal enabled him to choose his own ground for resistance and to employ every device to inflict losses on our troops. Our casualties, which had been exceedingly moderate throughout the operations on the Ancre during the period of retreat, became exceptionally light. The prospect of more general resumption of open fighting can be regarded with great confidence."

After alluding to the heavy calls upon the engineers through the enemy's systematic destruction of roads, railways, bridges, in the evacuated areas, Sir Douglas concludes:

"I wish to place on record here the fact that a successful solution of the problem of railway transport would have been impossible had it not been for the patriotism of the railway companies at home and in Canada. They did not hesitate to give up their locomotives and rolling stock as required to meet our needs, or even to tear up their tracks in order to provide us with necessary rails. The thanks of the army are due also to those who have accepted so cheerfully the inconveniences caused by the consequent diminution of the railway facilities available for civil traffic."

Present Fuel Situation

Coal Should Be Secured Now to Last all Next Winter

The following indicates that there will be a greater coal shortage next winter than last, and therefore we should arrange for our fuel supply accordingly:

1. Great Britain is short 15,000,000 tons of coal; France lacks even more; the coaling of Allied warships on the Atlantic coast, the naval, domestic and industrial requirements incident to the entrance of the United States as a belligerent, all mean that the coal production must be increased.

2. United States officials anticipate that next fall there will be unprecedented demands on rolling stock as well as greater difficulty in handling the production.

3. The situation is that the United States companies have placed an embargo on coal going out of that country, and the United States desires to keep coal cars in that country for any emergency that may arise.

4. The present rather acute shortage of coal in many quarters will not be helped by war conditions in the United States.

5. Coal prices have generally increased, and, unless there is government regulation, they will reach higher levels.

6. The U. S. Geological Survey as well as other agencies having knowledge of the facts, is urging all consumers of coal, both large and small, to store their winter's fuel during the summer months.

In so far as central and western Canada are concerned, the situation is intensified by the fact that owing to the coal strike in the west some 200,000 tons has already been lost from production this year; also, owing to the shortage of ships and the great demand for iron ore for the manufacture of munitions, much less coal than ordinarily was brought up the Great Lakes last year, so that there are practically no supplies on hand.

From the above it is evident that, to be assured of our winter's supply of coal, and, at the same time, save inconvenience and perhaps higher prices, we should buy coal during the summer months wherever and whenever it is available.

The Dominion government has appointed a fuel controller to take charge of the situation, and the coal dealer and householder can assist by filling their bins now with sufficient coal to last through the whole winter. By so doing they will help out conditions when the railway congestion occurs next fall.—W.J.D.

Saw Vimy Ridge and Canadians

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been paying a visit to the Canadian corps. During his stay he climbed Vimy Ridge and looked over the plain of Dourai toward Lens. The ex-governor-general of Canada also inspected some of the Dominion's troops, including a detachment of the Princess Patricia's regiment which carried the colors the Princess herself embroidered and presented to the unit before it left Ottawa late in 1914. It is stated that the Patricia's is the only regiment which carries its colors into action.

Denmark Can Live On Home Supplies

But Will Have to Reduce Live Stock and Meat Production

The government commission appointed in April to investigate the problem of the food supply reports that Denmark will be able to feed the population from home supplies, but will probably have to reduce live stock and meat production to a certain extent on the basis of the amount of home-grown fodder available after the necessary amount for human consumption is furnished.

The commission, which included agricultural and dietary experts, took as a basis for its calculations the average home production of food products and the acreage planted in recent years, as well as the February census of live stock, and found that, reckoning in the terms of calories and albumen, it would be possible to furnish a ration of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. above the average requirements and also grant the additional amounts required for the hard-working classes. The fodder supplies will suffice to maintain the necessary number of horses, but the commission says it will be necessary to reduce the number of swine from September 1 to forty and possibly fifty per cent. of the number raised last year.

The report on cattle possibilities is subject to correction upon the basis of this year's actual harvest results, but the crop report republished simultaneously shows that in consequence of recent rains the prospect is somewhat improved, and that the yield, particularly of wheat and potatoes, will be only a little below the middle harvest expected.

Water Transport Well Organized

Fall of Bagdad Was a Most Difficult Achievement

A despatch issued by Sir Stanley Maude, commander-in-chief of the Mesopotamia expeditionary forces for seven months until March 31, last, shows that that period was equally divided into preparations and in the operations which led to the fall of Bagdad. He describes how the advance was successfully carried out in the face of most difficult conditions through the tenacious spirit and gallantry of the British and Indian troops, brilliantly seconded by the navy.

The Mesopotamian commission's recent disclosures attracted attention to and created special interest in General Maude's references to the present water transport and hospital arrangements. He states that the newly-formed inland water transport directorate is so well organized that "an eight day endless chain of river craft passed up and down the river, thereby assuring the maintenance of troops at the front."

Sir Stanley Maude further says: "Our well equipped hospitals were more than adequate to meet all calls, and throughout the evacuation of wounded was carried out on model lines. Arrangements for the comfort and rapid transfer of patients from the field units to the hospital reflect much credit on those concerned."

Gen. Maude thankfully acknowledged the prompt response made to his demands from England, India and Egypt.

Canada Is In Danger

Our Soldiers Fighting for the Defence of Their Own Homes

The question whether Canada is in danger is—as we have said—a question for experts. So far as our opinion goes, it is that Canada is most surely and terribly in danger. We believe that our troops in France are fighting to protect Canada from the fate of Belgium. This is not a rhetorical flourish, but grim fact. If the Allies lose this war (and it is quite possible that they may lose it if their various peoples begin to make separate peaces), Canada will infallibly be seized by Germany as a prize of war—either of this war or of the inevitable next war. This is not only our opinion—it is the opinion, expressed with perfect frankness, by leading Germans.

For instance, Prince Frederick zu Lowenstein recently made an address in Munich. He dealt with the question of how Britain might pay to Germany the indemnity the Germans intended to exact. His plan was that Britain could sell Canada to Germany. This was a more generous proposition than is usually heard in Germany, for commonly they propose to take Canada without paying for it. Last spring, the "Rhenish Westfalische Zeitung" said:

"Why does not Germany decide to claim Canada as an indemnity of war, as this would permit the German-Americans to shake the dust of the United States from off their feet and pass across the line to Canada where they would live under the folds of the German flag?"

Can there be any doubt that our boys are fighting for the defense of their own hearths, the honor of their own women, the safety of their own people?—From the Montreal Star.

After Food Crooks

The government having discovered considerable quantities of food produced in Switzerland never appeared in the market has decided to create a special department to discover and prosecute those guilty of cornering supplies. Huge profits have been realized by persons who have withdrawn provisions from circulation and shipped them elsewhere.

Young lawyer—How do you think I acquitted myself in that trial?

Old Friend—Much better than you did your client.—Baltimore American.

STEPS MAY BE TAKEN TO PUNISH GERMANS FOR CERTAIN ATROCITIES

ALLIES HAVE LEGAL POWER TO INFLICT PENALTIES

According To Code Of The Hague Convention And Subscribed To By Germany, Belligerents Have Not An Unlimited Right To Choose Means To Harm The Enemy

"It is a legal and logical principle that ordinary penal laws may be applied to acts of war that are not justified by international law," said Monsieur Carton De Wiart, Belgian minister of justice, replying to an inquiry by the Associated Press as to his opinion of the proposed inter-allied high court for the trial of officers, soldiers and individuals guilty of atrocities in this war.

"The Hague convention," continued Mr. De Wiart, "says that 'belligerents have not an unlimited right to choose means to harm the enemy.' All civilized countries admit that acts perpetrated during a state of war and which are not technically 'acts of war' may be punished by the ordinary civil courts or the military courts, whether they are crimes or mere offenses. In fact, the 'German manual of laws of war' mentions a considerable number of prohibitions as, for instance, those regarding the employment of certain weapons and the killing of wounded soldiers.

"'Whoever should violate those prescriptions,' the manual says, 'shall be responsible to his country. If he is taken prisoner, military penalties could be applied to him.'

"The same principle is stated in instructions of the United States of 1863, which form a wonderful code of human principles.

"These instructions say that crimes committed in time of war may be punished according to ordinary penal laws, not only by the army to which the criminals belong, but also by the army by which they are captured.

"Under the circumstances it is obvious," the minister continued, "that Germans who have killed, have stolen, have set fire to buildings without necessities of war, may be judged by the courts of the allied armies and allied countries. Some applications of this principle have already been made. If the guilty fall into our hands we must not hesitate; we are obliged to judge him, but let us not judge contumacious enemy officers or soldiers, as there is a chance that we shall not be able to execute the sentence.

"Even when we have the guilty man in our hands there are difficulties in obtaining evidence against him, and if he argues, as he certainly will, that he acted only by order, what can we answer if we wish to remain just and fair. I am of the opinion that, in these questions lawyers and magistrates will have to apply strictly the principles of international law. If this application of justice is not sufficient—and, unfortunately, I fear that such may be the case—competent authorities should take other measures to give satisfaction to public opinion in regard to German atrocities.

"What may these measures be? There are, first, reprisals; there is another solution, the consequences of the third paragraph of The Hague convention, which was proposed by German delegates and which reads as follows: "The belligerent who should violate the dispositions of the convention shall eventually have to indemnify the people he has robbed. He shall be held responsible for all acts done by persons belonging to his army.'

"This is the great point," said Mr. De Wiart in conclusion, "and in my opinion there can be no peace without such reparation."

Exports From United States

Some Figures Regarding Shipments of Foodstuffs During War Times

The burden of America in feeding the world during the war is emphasized by the export figures on certain foodstuffs for the month of April, obtained from an official source by the food administration.

The figures show that wheat exports increased from 11,392,788 bushels, as an average for the preceding nine months, to 14,233,013 bushels for April. The nine-months figures represent an increase of 52 per cent. as compared with a three year pre-war period. (1912-14.)

Beef exports, which had shown a comparative gain of 330 per cent. in the nine months over the pre-war period, increased from 22,295,972 pounds to 48,211,592 pounds.

Sugar, which had shown a 1,500 per cent. increase in the nine months period, on the refined product, decreased in April from the average of 103,486,176 pounds to 92,283,738 pounds.

A notable decrease was in the matter of fish exports, which include canned salmon and dried fish. The average of 15,122,474 pounds exported in the nine months period dropped to 7,544,877 pounds for April. The figures are for exportations of domestic origin only.

Kaiser Not The Chief Enemy

More Important That Hindenburg and Generals Be Overthrown

I have heard some Americans say that if someone would shoot the kaiser the war would end, Carl W. Ackerman writes in the New York Independent. They seem to think the emperor keeps the people fighting. They believe Wilhelm II's overthrow would cause Germany to fall to pieces into a democracy. People who talk that way don't know that von Hindenburg and his man "Friday" (Ludendorff) are the real bosses of our enemy.

Do Americans who expect a German republic ever ask themselves who would be elected president if the kaiser were to abdicate tomorrow? The German people, if they were to vote for a successor to the emperor, would select von Hindenburg by a greater majority vote than was ever cast for a president of the United States.

We may be in this war with the firm conviction that we will not make a peace with the house of Hohenzollern, but unless we make this house cover von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and their military puppets we will be waging a useless campaign.

We must fight to overthrow not one man and his family but the group of men who misdirect the destinies of the German people. It would be sacrilege for the United States and the Allies to make peace with any of the chiefs of the German military machine. In 1914 Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Gen. von Moltke, Gen. von Falkenhayn and a few others were the sponsors of Teutonic militarism. Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff are the parents of modern ruthlessness. They are as dangerous to world peace, to democracy in Germany and throughout the world as "der kaiser und Gott!" And they will be dangerous until they are defeated and discredited in their own country.

Huge Grain Shipments

Many Towns Ship Over a Million Bushels of Grain

With two months still to ship, there are already five towns in Southern Alberta alone which have sent out more than a million bushels of wheat each. It is expected that several other places will exceed the million mark before the 1916 crop is out of the country. Bow Island, Alberta, leads with upwards of a million bushels of wheat sent away; from Vulcan over a million bushels of wheat, and over 600,000 bushels of oats and other grains have been shipped. The other points in Southern Alberta which have shipped more than one million bushels of wheat during the last ten months are Barons, Carmangay and Claresholm. Blackie has shipped over a million bushels of grain, largely oats.

In 1915, over 38,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent from the Lethbridge district; of the 1916 crop already 30,000,000 bushels have been shipped, and present indications go to show that when the finished returns are made known on September 1st, the figures of this crop will almost, if not quite, equal those of the 1915 crop.

Big Potato Crop

The potato growers of the nation are doing their full part in the food program, according to an official statement of conditions of the crop just issued. The 1917 acreage is placed at 4,384,000, as compared with an average acreage of 3,667,000 for the five years from 1912 to 1916 inclusive, a gain of nearly 700,000 acres.

The estimated yield for the present year is placed at 452,000,000 bushels, as compared with an average yield for the five years quoted of 360,000,000 bushels.

Conserving Food In Britain

War Savings Committee Report Shows People Voluntarily Cutting Down Rations

Premier Lloyd George has written to the chairman of the national war savings committee thanking him for the committee's efforts and paying tribute to its success in effecting food economy. Mr. Lloyd George adds that he has every hope "that the people of Great Britain will be able to claim that they accomplished of their own free will what the people of other countries could only achieve by compulsion."

What the committee has done may be illustrated by the figures relating to the reduction in the consumption of bread. Thus, in the Paddington district of London, the consumption of bread dropped by 25 to 30 per cent. in two months. In Willesden bread sales per week in May amounted to 481,839, in June they dropped to 380,404 pounds. Brighton is eating 20 per cent. less bread, and Reading 25 per cent. less. Portsmouth reports that 180,540 pounds less bread per week was sold in May, and a further reduction of 78,840 pounds in June.

These are only some figures chosen at random from reports collected by the committee, but they show the thoroughness of the work it has done.

The Mysterious "Dora"

Scotland Yard would appear to be governed in these days by a mythical lady who always manages to keep in the background, says the London Chronicle. Several inquirers have been informed of late that "Dora" makes it impossible for their requests to be granted. "Dora" is always in evidence. She won't let you do this and she objects to that, but always quite politely. Who is Dora? Who is she, that bold, bad men condemn her? The secret leaked out recently. She is nothing more dreadful than the official name for the Defense of the Realm Act.

The Fall Stampede

is on the wing and ere this issue reaches our customers the

NEVER ENDING

process of filling harvest gang supplies will be in

VOLUME AND EXTENT

the greatest feat ever put on by Ramsay's Busy Stores. Talk about business here is where the buying is done, not by units but by hundreds, and our highest ambition is to give our customers values and service which make them our customers not for one day but for tomorrow as well.

Harvest Overhauls and Jackets

Look over any quotations you have and compare with our great special harvest at $1.35 per pair

Harvest shoes, celebrated Amherst, Nova Scotia makes $4 per pair. Cheaper lines $2.50 up.

Harvest shirts, outstanding values at $1 and $1.25. Harvest gloves, 20c., 50c , $1 up to $2.25.

The feeding problem is a big nut to crack during harvest. Our supplies are unlimited and while we never turn down a small order we are SPECIALISTS in BIG STUFF. Canned goods, cereals, bacon, hams, butter, vegetables, fruits of all kinds, syrups etc., etc , all in big or small quantities at Ramsay's Busy Stores at harvest gang prices Don't run away with the idea that any concern north, south east or west can beat out our quotations. Long distance customers are asked to write sending along harvest lists for us o figure on. All goods delivered F. O. B. their destination, except flour and sugar.

If short of harvest laborers ask us we are in touch with sources of supply and can land men at short notice, also if our customers are in a special rush during harvest and cannot spare time to come after supplies, phone Ramsay, we can deliver goods at any door within 15 or 20 miles of town at a speed of 30 miles an hour.

Our many customers throughout the district who have recently been visited by solicitors (local and foreign), with smile on their faces, offering to cut priees in threshing supplies, can rest assured we are right on the job and our prices will stand comparison with anything that is going and although too busy selling goods over the counter to permit us paying personal visits on this important matter, our many customers can rest easy and produce their lists as usual. We can figure and produce the goods.

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen——————"The Busy Stores"——————Cluny

QUALITY SERVICE

LUMBER

Now is the time to bnild your granaries. Our stock has been carefully selected. Dry material is what you need for granaries and that is what we have. Come and see it.

Sixteen Foot Poles

We have just the thing you need for those corrals you will have to build this fall—look them over.

A complete line of building material always on hand

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW, - Local Mamager
Phones 69 and 46

St. HILDA'S LADIES COLLEGE

CALGARY.

Alberta's Oldest Established Residential and Day School for girls

Every educational facility provided. Students prepared for the University and for examinations of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England.

Art, Voice Culture, Domestic Science, Physical, Culture, Dramatic Art, Etc.

The school aims at the moral as well as the intellectual development of its students with a view to a high standard of efficiency. A thoroughly qualified staff.

School reopens Tuesday, September 11th, 1917, 25 For prospectus, apply

MISS. L. SHIBLEY, B. A., Principal
830 12th Ave. W. - - Calgary

See the Call for job printing

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Standard Livery Stable

Having purchased the livery business from August Jensen, I wish to announce that it will be my aim to give the people of the Standard district the best service possible. Prompt service. Strict attention to your every want.

Sam Brown
Standard, - Alta

Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 26. Tn. 23 Rge. 23 at $17.00 per acre and the full S.E ¼-27-23-23 at $14 00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Chambers,
Calgary, Alta.

For results advertise in the CALL

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 word or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

SITUATION WANTED—By man used to farm work and wife good cook, both Danes. Apply to Box 6 Standard, 25

Strayed—Dark grey filly, 3 years old $10 reward for infomation leading to recovery. R. H. Jones, Bassano. 24

ESTRAY—Horses 2 mares, 2 geldings branded 9E right thigh, 1 aged sorrel mare brand 19 right hip, one black mare branded MY left shoulder 1 sorrel horse branded MY on shoulder, 2 black geldings and 1 black yearling branded ⋖E on hip, Reward for recovery. Apply Geo. Gow, Rosebud. 23

LOST—4 bay geldings, 1 branded AO right hip, 1 no brand, 1 sweenied on left shoulder and branded left thigh [S] 1 branded [JV] $20 reward for recovery. Nelson Bros. Standard Alta. 23

ESTRAY—Filly, 8 years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, branded BA on right thigh. $10.00 reward for recovery. Apply to Fred Beggs, Majorville. 23tf

STRAYED—From Hutton district, four head of horses, 1 geldings and 3 mares, all bay. Branded V> on left thigh. Also MH joined on the left shoulder. $20 reward for recover of same. Mrs. L. V. Douglass, Millarville, Alta. 20tf

WANTED—Work on farm or ranch by French Canadian family. Man good farm worker, wife an excellent cook, two grown sons hand at all farm work, and four young children See or write J. W. Gringras, Gleichen. 3

WANTED—Janitor for the Gleichen Public School. Salary $400 a year. Apply Peter MacLean, Gleichen. 20tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, branded YC on right shoulder

C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1½ east of Standard. 9t

FOR SALE

Steam threshing outfit. 22 H. P. Engine, 28in Separator with drive belt. Apply John C. Buckley Gleichen. 24

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mr. and Mrs. V. Bashaw returned last week from Edmonton.

Frank Stett arrived Monday from the States to once more garner his crop.

Mrs. Brereton returned Friday from Calgary, where she spent some time.

The merry hum of the binder is neard throughout the land. It is rich music.

Chris. Christianson returned last Friday from an extended trip through the States.

Miss Scott was taken to Calgary Sunday night suffering severely with inflamatory rheumatism.

Chris. Bartsch's outfit pulled to his south ranch Tuesday to start harvest operations with eight loads and over fifty horses.

Miss E. Bell Larkin has been offered the business management of Chautauqua and may accept the position, but has gone to the coast for a much-needed rest.

R. M. Mace is giving a barn dance next Saturday night—August 25—for the benefit of the Red Cross at his farm in the Blind Creek district. All are welcome.

R. White has sold out his tailor business in Haileybury and is now here visiting his brother, R. W White, and incidentally abso bing his modern methods of clothing Gleichen's elate.

The Red Cross barn dance given at W. H. McPhee's was a grand success, but the ladies request that the report be left over until next issue to allow them to give their financial report.

The Bassano Mail is feeling some better. Chautauqua has decided to spend three days in that city. It pays to kick sometimes, even though it is for something you style not even third-class. Oh, you Mail(ed fist).

Mrs. H. Harrison arrived last week to visit her farm and friends after nearly a year's absence in Calgary and British Columbia She looks prettier and younger than ever and we expect she will show the girls how to dance tomorrow night.

The Calgary Baseball Cubs evidently got cold paws last Friday as they failed to put in an appearance for their match with the Gleichen boys and have not even offered an excuse. Our boys have some reputation, but the Cubs are the first to take it to heart so seriously. The town was full of rooters for the big event, and in their disappointment put the Cubs down for a mighty poor bunch of sports.

Peter MacLean, Town Secretary-Treasurer, Secretary School Board, Chief of Police, Assessor, Tax Collector, manager Water and Sewer Works, manager Electric Light Works, Canine Destroyer, Secretary Treasurer Board of Trade, Secretary Red Cross, Secretary Agricultural Association, Drug Clerk, Public Accountant and Bookkeeper, Insurance Agent, Pest House manager, etc , etc., left last Friday to spend a few weeks well-earned holidays at Pacific Coast points. He was accompanied by Mrs. MacLean and their family.

WANTED—2 or 3 housekeeping rooms, or room and board or small furnished house. Careful tenant, Apply Call office. 23

PUBLIC AUCTION—On Thursday, Sept. 6, a trunk belonging to Hans Anderson, who left it at the Buker House Namaka, in 1913, will be sold for storage at the Buker House. Namaka. 24

Just 3½ cents a day will keep a Belgian child from starvation.

W. BROWN

Carseland General Merchant

Having opened my new store in Carseland with an entire new stock of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Gents Furnishings, Etc.,

I desire to announce to the public that they will find my stock Fresh and prices Right.

A Trial Order is Solicited

Bring your big and small orders along and see if we don't give the Lowest figures and entire satisfaction.

W. BROWN, - Carseland

Cement **Lime**

A granary built of green wet lumber is not a granary. Grain is too valuable this year to let it go to waste. NEVER before have we had on hand such a fine DRY stock of ship-lap and drop siding.

Wood-fibre **Posts**

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C. B. Hyndman
AGENT,
GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 86

Friday night some miscreant cut the town hose attached to the hydran in front of Pickhard & Tuck's store, which had been left there for use in mixing concrete. The hose extended around in front of the Busy Store and each length was cut at the connections and also about the centre. No reason can be assigned for such a senseless act and when the guilty party is caught Ponaka is the rightful place for him.

LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS—Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or wild lands; write or call on E. NUNNELEY, Suite 1, 224 8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M6333. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

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Boris Hambourg Concert Co.



This company needs no introduction to Gleichen theatre goers as they have been here before and this visit has long been looked forward to with anticipated pleasure by all who heard these artists on their last tour of the west.

Boris Hambourg's is one of the world's 'Cellist.

He is accompanied by Laurence Lambert, Canadian Lyric Baritone, and Gerald Moore, the English Boy Pianist.

Secure Reserve Seats at McArthur's Palm Parlors.

Opera House, Thursday, Aug. 30